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Poetry.

DE PROFUNDIS

BY ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

The face which duly as the sun
Rose up for me when life begun,
To walk all bright hours of the day,
With hourly love, is dimmed away,
And yet my days go on, on.

The heart which, like a staff, was one
For mine to lean and rest upon,
The strongest on the longest day
With steadiest love, is caught away—
And yet my days go on, go on.

And cold before my summer's done,
And deaf in nature's general tune,
And fallen too low for special fear,
And here, with hope no longer here,—
While the tears drop, my days go on.

Breath presses on my lips to moan;
As one alone, once not alone,
I sit and knock at nature's door,
Heart-bare, heart-hungry, very poor,—
Whose desolated days go on.

I knock and cry,—Undone, undone!
Is there no help, no comfort,—none?
No gleaning in the wide wheat plains
Where others drive their loaded wains?
The vacant days go on, go on.

Advice reproves me thereupon,
More sweet than nature's when the drone
Of bees is sweetest and more deep
Than when the rivers overleap
The suddering pines, and thunder on.

God's voice, not nature's; night and noon
He sits upon the great white throne,
And listens for the creature's praise—
What bable we of days and days?
The Dayspring He whose days go on.

He reigned above, He reigned alone;
Systems burn out, and leave his throne;
Fair mists of seraphs melt and fall
Around Him, changeless amid all,—
Ancient of days, whose days go on.

By anguish which made pale the sun
I hear Him charge his saints that none
Among his creatures, anywhere,
Blaspheme against Him with despair,
However dark the days go on.

For us—whatever's undergone,
Thou knowest, willest, what is done—
Grief may be joy misunderstood;
Only the good discerns the good;
I trust Thee while my days go on.

I praise Thee while my days go on;
I love thee while my days go on;
Through dark and death, through fire and frost,
With emptied arms and treasure lost,
I thank Thee while my days go on.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

Speak thou the truth. Let others fence,
And trim their words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretence
Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact; though clouds of night
Down on thy watch-tower stoop;
Though thou should'st see thine heart's delight
Borne from thee by their swoop.

Face thou the wind. Though safer seem
In shelter to abide,
We were not made to sit and dream;
The safe must first be tried.

Where God hath set His thorns about,
Cry not, "The way is plain:"
His path within for those without
Is paved with toil and pain.

One fragment of his blessed word,
Into thy spirit burned,
Is better than the whole, half heard,
And by thine interests turned.

Show thou thy light. If conscience gleam,
Set not the bushel down;
The smallest spark may send his beam
O'er hamlet, tower, and town.

Woe, woe to him on safety bent,
Who creeps from age to youth,
Failing to grasp his life intent
Because he fears the truth.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And, as thy thought, thy speech;
What thou hast not by suffering bought
Presume thou not to teach.

Hold on, hold on—thou hast the rock;
The foes are on the sand:
The first world-tempest's ruthless shock
Scatters their shifting strand.

While each wild gust the mist shall clear
We now see darkly through,
And justified at last appear
The true, in Him that's true.

THE PRETTIEST HAND.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me the grasp that I may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy yeoman;
Soft palm or hard palm, it matters not—never!
Give me the hand that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother:
Give me the hand that has harm'd not another;
Give me the hand that has not forsworn it;
Give me the grasp, that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair, blue-vein'd maiden:
Horny the hand of the workman o'erladen;
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze and unshackl'd by party;
Let Friendship give the grasp that become her—
Close as the twine of the vines of summer.
Give me the hand that is as true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has not wrong'd another;
Soft palm or hard palm, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Selected Tale.

JUST LIKE AN OLD FAIRY TALE.

Oh, uncle Rolfe! Dear, dear uncle Rolfe! How glad I am to see you. Sit down here by me and let me look at you. Not altered a bit all this long three years. Oh, how glad I am that you have come home. And Rosa Carpenter finished her warm welcome by a loving embrace.

Rolfe Henderson took the slight graceful little figure very close to his breast, as he pressed a warm kiss on the upraised face, and there was dimness in the full brown eye that rested on his niece.

Why, Rosa, my darling, I can't echo your words, he said, after a few moments of most eloquent silence, you have altered. You are quite a young lady now.

Eighteen next spring.

Yes, yes. Poor Lily! how proud she would have been of you.

Am I like my mother, uncle Rolfe?

Very. The same brown hair and eyes, the same clear complexion and slender figure, and the same delicate, regular features; you are my darling sister restored to me again, Rosa. And now tell me about this marriage. Your letter was not very satisfactory, but as I was coming home soon, I did not think it necessary to write for further particulars.

I wrote all that I knew. I was still at boarding school last August, when my father wrote to me to come in October to meet my stepmother. He was to marry in Paris, and return by the steamer in September; and he wrote to aunt Rachel to open the house, and have everything ready for himself, my stepmother and her two daughters. When I came home they were here.

Well?

That is all. Father wished me to be introduced into society this winter, but my stepmother thinks I am too young.

You don't call her mother?

I, uncle Rolfe! I call her mother!

Hush. Why, Rosa, I did not think you could speak so passionately; his face darkened. Is she unkind to you, little one?

No, not actively unkind; only entirely indifferent. I am as much alone here as if there were not a relative of mine in the house. Father, having been for eight years in Europe, has pretty much forgotten me, and I cannot find him alone much now. He is very proud of Josephine and Marian. They are like their mother, tall, handsome brunettes, one thirty and the other twenty-seven years old, very highly accomplished, and very demonstrative in their affection. I cannot fight the battle with them, so I have given away, hoping for brighter days. And they will come now, for you are here. You love me, uncle.

The heavy frown that had come on Rolfe Henderson's face, broke up like a cloud before sunlight, as Rosa whispered her last sentence, and he turned to her face full of loving light.

Patience, he said. If troubles comes I will be here. I will not go away again.

Not go away! cried Rosa, in a joyful tone.

No, I am a rich man now, and will give up travelling and settle down here. My old landlady will be glad to have me for a permanent boarder, so I can always be near you.

They are coming. I hear the carriage.

A moment later three ladies came into the drawing-room, and Rosa advanced to meet them and introduce her uncle.

My uncle, Mr. Henderson, she said, as he arose and bowed, Mrs. Carter, Miss Lewison, and Miss Marian Lewison. The ladies acknowledged the introduction, and then a torrent of small talk took the place of the former confidential conversation,—The weather, the new exhibition of pictures, the opera, and the last new novel, all came under discussion; and Mr. Henderson's fine, graceful figure, his handsome face and animated manner, were quite sufficient to make the young ladies exert their choicest powers of pleasing.

We have been ordering dresses for the Opera House Ball, said Josephine. You will be there, Mr. Henderson?

I have but just arrived from Chicago, and have not heard of the latest gaieties, Miss Lewiston. When and where is it?

Three weeks from to-day at the opera house. I met one of the Misses Grey's at Stewart's in the depth of despair, because all the hair dressers are engaged; we fortunately can trust to Lisette, mamma's French maid, who has exquisite taste.—By the way, Rosa, how is she.

Better this morning. Dr. Williams thinks she may sit up to-morrow.

She must be well by the seventeenth, said Josephine, positively.

What are you going to wear to the ball? said Mr. Henderson, turning to his niece.

Rosa is too young to go to balls, said Mrs. Carter, rather sharply. But you have probably a thousand things to say, to discuss after your long separation, she added, more sweetly, so we will interrupt you no longer, and with her two daughters following her, the lady sailed away.

So you are not to go? said Mr. Henderson.

Not until the Misses Lewison are married. Oh, I should like to go. I never went to anything but a dancing school ball in my life.

Then why don't you speak to your father?

It would be useless if I did. Besides, I am like Flora McFlimsey, with nothing to wear.

Oh!

You see I have not come out, and I have not an evening dress in the world, except one white muslin.

What was Miss Lewison asking about her maid, Rosa.

Oh, poor Lisette! she has been very ill. She was taken very sick in my room, so I would not let them move her, and for nearly a forthight she has had the chills and fever; I put up a little cot for myself and took care of her. She promised yesterday in a violent attack of gratitude, to dress my hair fifty times a day when she gets well.

While Mr. Henderson and Rosa passed on to other topics, Mrs. Carter and her daughters went to the former lady's room.

Girls, she said, throwing aside her heavy velvet cloak, that is one of the best matches in Philadelphia.

Who, Mr. Henderson?

Yes, your stepfather told me about him. He is a brother of the first Mrs. Carter; he is about forty-five years of age, though as you see, he looks ten years younger.

And very hadsome, said Josephine.

He has been a civil engineer, and is very wealthy—immensely so in fact, for his father left his money, in the English fashion—now he is coming here to see Rosa constantly; and as Mr. Carter can't be expected to take care of you forever, you had better not let him slip through your fingers.

Widower? asked Marian.

Yes, his wife died of the heart disease four months after they were married, twenty or thirty years ago; so of course all the romance of that is over long ago.

Perhaps if Mrs. Carter could have seen the little golden locket, with its miniature picture and lock of golden hair, which rested night and day on Rolfe Henderson's heart she might have changed her mind.

Well, Josey, you are the oldest, you may make love to Mr. Henderson, said Marian; for my part, I am determined to keep my heart until I see this Mr. Lorimer that Mrs. Grey talks of so much.

Mr. Grant's heir, the young millionaire, as Mrs. Grey called him?

Yes; he has been in New Orleans for some years, but is expected here soon and is to stay with Mrs. Grey; she hopes he will come in time for the ball.

The eventful seventeenth had come and passed until evening; Mr. and Mrs. Carter with Josephine and Marian, had left the house, and Rosa was heroically trying to forget her longings in a book. Lisette, who had been in a state of great excitement all day, was fussing about the dressing room, arranging pins, combs, brushes, and finally spreading out a number of clothes on the bed.

What are you doing, Lisette? inquired Rosa.

Only clearing away the room. Ah, she cried, as a violent ring came at the door-bell at last.

She flew down stairs, and soon returned with a large bandbox and a tiny note, directed—'Rosa Carter,' and containing the words—

'*My Little Pet*—If Uncle Rolfe is not too old an escort for such a little fairy, be dressed at ten o'clock, and he will call for you to go to the Opera House Ball.'

Dressed! cried Rosa.

Mais! oui! said Lisette, opening the bandbox. Monsieur Henderson did tell Lisette, he want measure for dress, for glove. Oh! And the voluble little Frenchwoman poured forth her admiration in her own tongue as she lifted from the box a dress of soft white lace made over blue silk, and exquisitely trimmed with lilies and forget-me-nots. A head dress of these flowers in its white box came next, and then the satin slippers, gloves, lace, handkerchief, and even the costly fan to complete the dress. Nothing was wanting; even the delicate lace trimming of the gloves, the thousand little finishing touches which every dress receives, were all complete.

Lisette was rapid in her movements, and the long, silky brown hair was braided low on the rosy cheek, and arranged to accommodate the head-dress; the whole dress was put on artistically in a short time, and Rosa stood blushing before the long glass, astonished at her own loveliness, heightened by the becoming dress.

May I come? cried Mr. Henderson's laughing voice at the door. I've been hiding here ever since I sent up the finery.

The door flew open, and Rosa stood making a deep curtesy before him.

Stand still! he said gently, and upon the snowy throat and round the arms he clasped a set of pearls and then presented a boquet. From the depths of the bandbox Lisette fished out a long merino cloak and hood, which she threw over the whole.

Ah, Lisette, you are an able conspirator, said Mr. Henderson, laughing. I should never have remembered these articles without your aid.

Lisette gave a merry laugh that showed her pleasure, and then quietly pointed to the clock.

Nearly eleven, cried Mr. Henderson.—Come, blue-bird.

The gayiety was at its height, and Marion Lewiston was standing in one of the boxes, presenting Mr. Lorimer to her mother, when Josephine said suddenly:

Who is that just entered with Mr. Henderson? It is Rosa!

Rosa! cried her mother and sister leaning forward.

Mr. Henderson! cried Mr. Lorimer. It is he. Excuse me, Miss Lewiston, and with a bow was off.

Rolfe Henderson, my kind friend.

Wilfred Lorrimer, my young pickle.

This was the greeting the gentlemen exchanged.

Rosa, let me introduce Mr. Lorrimer, one of my life torments, said Mr. Henderson. Miss Carter, Will.

Who hopes the unfavorable report will not prevent Miss Carter's honoring him with her hand the next set.

Bring her to me afterward, I will be in this box, and turning from the floor, Mr. Henderson left them together.

I know you well from report, that I cannot feel that we are strangers, said Mr. Lorrimer. I was your uncle's pupil in engineering for five years in his New York office, and I heard of little Rosa very often.

Not oftener than she did of you. Every one of uncle Rolfe's letters were full of his friend Will, his familiar, as he called you.

I did bother him; but we were the best of friends. I shall find out his quarters to-morrow, and board in the next room that he may not forget me.

Such a ball! Rosa never thought she could be so happy. Mr. Carter was well known, and his friends were not any more backward in claiming his notice, when they saw the lovely girl on his arm. Lorrimer was the first and the most attentive; but others claimed the fair girl's hand for many sets, and the time glided away rapidly. A few words from uncle Rolfe disarmed Mr. Carter's anger, and the ladies of the party were ready to dance in good temper in a half hour.

Like other earthly pleasures it came to an end at last; and a very sleepy little Rosa kissed her uncle at the door and ran up stairs to bed.

Wilfred Lorrimer could not get the fair face out of his mind. He had read many of her letters to his friend, and had often wished for an affectionate, intelligent, sister-like Rosa; but now, some how, his ideas changed, and he began to wish for a beautiful, witty, graceful wife—but still like Rosa. But for uncle Rolfe, the wooing would have fared ill, for Marian would think that it was she whom Mr. Lorrimer came to see, and appropriated his boquets without remorse; but uncle Rolfe watched quietly and effectively. It was amusing how many times, when Rosa and Mr. Henderson drove out, they met Mr. Lorrimer; and not an evening did they spend together at concert, theatre, or in his own cozy parlor, but Mr. Wilfred's handsome face and tall figure made the couple a trio. So at last Mr. Carter received a call, and was informed that his consent alone was wanting to make a wedding party, and he gave it.

Rosa, it is just like an old fairy tale, said uncle Rolfe; there is the stepmother with the two handsome daughters, and the poor Cinderella who can't go to the ball. Suddenly appeared the fairy godmother, in the form of an old uncle, with the wand of a bank note, produces dress, jewels, equipage, and takes the poor child to the ball, where she meets the prince—

Who, interrupted Wilfred, falls desperately in love, and kneels now for the favor of the fair Cinderella.

As he spoke, he bent on one knee before Rosa, who with a bright blush, placed her little hand in his.

Captured and chained, cried the wooer, gaily, as he slipped a ring upon her forefinger.

Uncle Rolfe!

But uncle Rolfe had vanished, and Wilfred was left alone with Rosa.

Indolence.—Wherever I see the native bloom of health and the genuine smile of content, I mark down the character as industrious and virtuous; and I never yet failed to have the prepossession confirmed on inquiry. So, on the other hand, wherever I see pale, repining and languid discontent, and hear complaints uttered against the hard lot of humanity, my first impression is that the character from whom they proceed is indolent or vicious, or both; and I have not often had occasion to retract the opinion.

The largest cave—the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where you can make a voyage on a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes—the nose 'having it' entirely.

Facts about Celebrated Men.—Some literary men make good men of business.—According to Pope, the principal object of Shakspeare in cultivating literature was to secure an honest independence. He succeeded so well in the accomplishment of this purpose that, at a comparatively early age, he had realized a sufficient competency to enable him to retire to his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Chaucer was in early life a soldier, and afterward a commissioner of customs, and inspector of woods and crown lands.

Spenser was Secretary to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is said to have been shrewd and sagacious in the management of affairs.

Milton was Secretary to the Council of State during the Commonwealth, and gave abundant evidence of his energy and usefulness in that office.

Sir Isaac Newton was a most efficient Master of the Mint.

Wadsworth was a distributor of stamps, and Sir Walter Scott a clerk to the Court of Sessions—both uniting a genius for poetry with punctual and practical habits as men of business.

Ricardo was no less distinguished as a sagacious banker than a lucid expounder of the principles of political economy.

Grote, the most profound historian of Greece, was also a London banker.

John Stuart Mill, not surpassed by any living thinker in profoundess of speculation, lately retired from the Examiner's department in the East India Company, with the admiration of his colleagues for the rare abilities with which he conducted the business of the department.

Alexander Murray, the distinguished linguist, learned to write by scribbling his letters on an old wool-card with the end of a burnt heather-stem.

Professor Moore, when a young man, being too poor to purchase Newton's "Principia," borrowed the book and copied the whole of it with his own hand.

Wm. Cobbett made himself master of English grammar when he was a private soldier on the pay of a sixpence a day.—The edge of his berth or that of his guardbed was his seat to study in; a bit of board lying on his lap was his writing table; and the evening light of the fire his substitute for candle or oil.

Even advanced age, in many interesting cases, have not proved fatal to literary success.

Sir Henry Spelman was between fifty and sixty when he began the study of science.

Franklin was fifty before he fully engaged in the researches in natural philosophy which made his name immortal.

Boccacio was thirty-five when he entered upon his literary career; and Alfieri was forty-six when he commenced the study of Greek.

Dr. Arnold learned German at forty, for the sake of reading Niebuhr in the original.

James Watt, at about the same age, while working at his trade of an instrument maker in Glasgow, made himself acquainted with French, German and Italian, in order to peruse the valuable works in those languages on mechanical philosophy.

Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works.

Nor are the examples of rare occurrence, in which apparently natural defects in early life have been overcome by a subsequent devotee to knowledge.

Sir Isaac Newton, when at school, stood at the bottom of the lowermost form but one.

Barrow, the great English divine, and mathematician, when a boy at the Charterhouse School, was notorious for his idleness and indifference to study.

Adam Clark, in his boyhood, was proclaimed by his father to be a grievous dunce.

Dean Swift made a disastrous failure at the University.

Sheridan was presented by his mother to a tutor as an incorrigible dunce.

Walter Scott was a dull boy at his lessons, and while a student at Edinburg University received his sentence from Professor Dalzell, the celebrated Greek scholar, that 'dunce he was, and dunce he would remain.'

Chatterton was returned on his mother's hands, as a 'fool, of whom nothing could be made.'

Wellington never gave any indication of talent until he was brought into the field of practical effort, and was described by his strong-minded mother, who thought him little better than an idiot, as fit only to be 'food for powder.'

Safety of Silence.—I beg you to take to heart one maxim, which for myself I have ever observed and ever shall; it is, never to say more than is necessary. The unspoken word never does harm; what is once uttered can never be recalled, and no man can foresee its consequences.

The largest cataract in the world is Niagara Falls, where, in a stream three quarters of a miles wide, the waters of the great lakes plunge a hundred and sixty feet.

Heaven.—Were there a country on earth uniting all that is beautiful in nature, all that is great in virtue, genius, and the liberal arts, and numbering among its citizens philanthropists of our age, how eagerly should we cross the ocean to visit it. And how immeasurably greater is the attraction of heaven. There live the elder brethren of the creation, the sons of the morning, who sang for joy at the creation of our race; there the great and good of all ages; the friends, benefactors, deliverers, ornaments of their race; the patriarch, prophet, apostle, and martyr; the true heroes of public, and still more of private life, the father, mother, husband, wife, child, who, unrecorded by man, have walked before God in the beauty of love and self-sacrificing virtue. There are all who have built up in our hearts the power of goodness and truth; the writers from whose pages we have received the inspiration of pure and lofty sentiments; the friends, whose countenances have shed light thro' our dwellings, and peace and strength through our hearts. There they are gathered together, safe from every storm and triumphant over every evil. And they say to us, 'Come and join us in our everlasting blessedness; come and bear part in our song of praise, share our adoration, friendship, progress, and works of love.'

Channing.

Near Sighted.—Persons who live in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance.—Those who wish to put far off the evil day of 'spectacles,' should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better, if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some far-distant object, even for a minute. Great travellers and hunters are seldom near-sighted. Humboldt, now in his eighty-seventh year, can read unaided. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness, when a common eye sees nothing at all. One is reported to have such acute sight, that he could tell when he was going to see an object. On one occasion, when the ship was in a sinking condition, and all were exceedingly anxious of land, he reported from the look-out that he could not exactly see the shore, but he could pretty near do it.—*Dr. Hall.*

Power of a Horse's Scent.—There is one perception that a horse possesses, that but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as a dog, and for the benefit of those who have to drive nights, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles dark nights; and in consideration of this power of scent, this is my simple advice, never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured he will never get off the road and will carry you expeditiously and safe. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being made by his mate, and after he had been absent six or eight hours.—*Exchange.*

We have a little girl at our house who glories in being nearly five years old. One day we hired a 'German' to do some gardening. Now Hans was a great whistler, and liked this kind of occupation very much. Mollie was watching him in his labor when Hans commenced whistling.—Pretty soon, all agape, I noticed Mollie, but thought it was because of Han's superior whistling. When he stopped, Mollie came running up to me, nearly out of breath, and asked,

'Mamma, is Hans Dutch?'

I answered in the affirmative.

'Why, mamma,' said Mollie, 'he don't whistle Dutch!'

The cannibals do not eat their female prisoners, because they believe that women are impure beings, and were created for the torments of man, and that their flesh is to be eschewed as in the highest degree poisonous.

Pleasure is precarious, but virtue is immortal.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in any answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the said Federal courts, who are now, or may hereafter be, held as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States or either of said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all those who reside in the respective jurisdictions of said judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries, or either of them to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions, and also the date of each arrest; the Secretary of State to furnish a list of such persons as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the State Department, and the Secretary of War a list of such as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War. And in all cases where a grand jury, having attended any of said courts having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after the furnishing of said list, as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoner is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the court: Provided, however, That no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after he or she shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to support the Constitution thereof; and that he or she will not hereafter in any way encourage or give aid and comfort to the rebellion, or the supporters thereof: And provided, also, That the judge or court shall have power, on examination of the case, and, if the public safety shall require it, shall be required to cause him or her to enter into recognizance, with or without surety, in a sum to be fixed by said judge or court to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the United States and its citizens, and from time to time, and at such times as such judge or court may direct, appear before said judge or court to be further dealt with, according to law, as the circumstances may require. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States to attend such examination before the judge.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case any of such prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment for any offence against the laws of the United States, and by existing laws bail or a recognizance may be taken for the appearance for trial of such person, it shall be the duty of said judge at once to discharge such person upon bail or recognizance for trial as aforesaid. And in case the said Secretaries of State and War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list of persons held as prisoners as aforesaid at the time of the passage of this act within twenty days thereafter, and of such persons as hereafter may be arrested within twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after a grand jury shall have terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said judge's order to discharge such prisoner on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: Provided, however, That the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any order of the President, or under his authority made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending, or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress, and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then at the next session of the court in which such suit or prosecution is pending, filing a petition, stating the facts and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearing in such court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.—And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered by the court in which the suit or prosecution was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any action or prosecution which may be commenced, or hereafter commenced, before any [illegible] whatever, for any cause aforesaid, or for either party to remove the same, on appeal, such case during the trial,

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1863.

The turn of the tide in the course of the war has again become remarkable. Events encouraging to the North and discouraging to the South, appear to have had a sensible effect upon the prospects of the conflict. And, besides the effect of the capitulation of the two strong posts on the Mississippi, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, (capitulation as it now appears being the form in which both of those posts were surrendered,) other reasons for gloomy discontent evidently are operating upon the South and creating the most intense alarm.—The Southern newspapers do not conceal their views of the danger to which the "Southern Confederacy" is now exposed. The language of their press shows, that they feel that they are losing the prestige which they seem to have enjoyed so long and so much, both at home and abroad. Charleston they admit is in danger of falling, and Richmond they fear is likely to be again the subject of great anxiety.—But the chief organ perhaps of the former city, says: Charleston must now be saved as Richmond was: by six day's storming of the Federal batteries; and that they have no other means of safety.

And the chief organ of secession in the latter city, the capital of the "Confederacy," appears to be equally concerned for the adoption of vigorous measures to save the "Confederacy" itself from falling. The Richmond *Enquirer*, (to call the paper by its own name,) is understood to be urging a levy *en masse* and martial law over the whole South, as the only means of its salvation from a worse fate. And one of these means appears to have been already adopted. As the *Enquirer* under date of July 18th publishes a proclamation signed by Jefferson Davis, calling out and subjecting to military service all white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years residing in the "Confederate States" and not exempt by law from military duty. And the proclamation directs that all subject to this call by an act of the "Confederate" Congress, forthwith repair to the "conscript camps" in their respective States, under penalty of being punished as deserters in the manner provided by law for all cases of disobedience to his call.—And the enrolling officers are ordered by the proclamation to proceed at once to enroll all who are subject to this call, if not already in the service as conscripts, or as volunteers before this enrollment takes effect upon them.

These things, and many others like them, show what effect the late Southern reverses have had upon the common mind perhaps of Southern rebellion. But, in the newspaper discussion of the subject, there is some evidence of a fear at least that there may be some difference of opinion in that quarter, as to the best course to be pursued by the South under the present circumstances of the whole country. Undoubtedly there are felt, if not heard, sincere aspirations for peace and reconciliation with the North, among at least the great mass of the population. But they are all under the iron sceptre of a military despotism, and are powerless for any such purpose so long as that despotism shall rule in and over the seceded States. And if they have been led into the expectation of conquering a peace by yielding all possible support to the late invasion of the adhering States, the result has signally failed to correspond with their expectations. This was no unusual result. The sword has often been found a poor instrument for either securing or dictating peace between millions of men. At any rate, the sword is not a good substitute for good sense.

This disappointment, however, as to this summer campaign, is not likely to be greater in the South, than on the other side of the Atlantic. The English world was looking upon "Confederate" enterprise with astonishment. And, though failure might be ruinous to the "Confederate" cause, said, it would be a failure in nothing more nor less than an attempt to dictate terms of peace from the Capital of the United States. And even the London *Daily News* was under the impression that the war was becoming unpopular in the North, and would soon be brought to a close by "Confederate" successes in the very neighborhood of Washington. The London *Times* of course was looking upon the loss of Washington as a great and critical contingency—almost decisive of the war—and which must lead to overtures of peace on the part of the North. And the London *Morning Post*, a Ministerial organ, says that Gen. Hooker had been evidently outgeneraled, while a stream of invaders were pouring into the adhering States which their patriotic people ought to defend—but that the military Department seemed to think that nothing but regular troops could stem the tide of invasion. Before this time, however, those journals and the English public in general have had ample opportunity to reconsider their presumptions and correct their hasty if not unfriendly conclusions. And they will be ready to admit the great uncertainties of war, and that a short time may put an entirely different aspect upon the situation of military affairs.

By a correspondent's letter to the Providence *Journal* we learn that on the arrival of the U. S. practice-ship *Macedonian*, at Plymouth, E., she was ordered to leave port in twenty-four hours, according to their laws of "neutrality," but on learning that her mission was one of peace the authorities withdrew the order and after that shew the officers and middies every courtesy. The ship was to proceed next to Cherbourg, France.

The young gentlemen who constituted the third class of Midshipmen when the Academy was removed here from Annapolis, are now undergoing a final examination at the Academy, Admiral Goldsborough and Commodore Hoff being in attendance. After passing the present examination, they will become Ensigns in the Navy. The Rhode Islanders in this class which numbers forty-two, are John R. Bartlett and Walter Abbott.

Lieut. Samuel Howard, recently of the U. S. bark *Amanda*, lost, and now on a short leave of absence, has been ordered to report to Admiral Porter, for service on the Mississippi squadron.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. L. D. Davis, of this city, at the last ... Wesleyan University, Middletown ...

The Draft has continued to be the great theme this week in the journals and elsewhere. The excitement appears to have extended throughout the country, but nowhere leading to anything like the violent opposition which was manifested last week in the city of New York. In some places one expedient has been tried, and in others another, to render this mode of replenishing the ranks of the regular army less objectionable to many who are liable to be called out on the present occasion. The feeling against what is called the "Conscript Act" of Congress appears to have been very strong in many places; though perhaps everywhere the authorities were better prepared to enforce the law, if necessary, than they were in New York city, in consequence of the temporary absence of the military from that city; making indeed, as it is said, the suspension of the draft expedient for the restoration of order in certain districts. The draft appears also to have been suspended in the county of Westchester, to avoid disturbance of the public peace and the better to protect the lives and property of citizens in the Tenth District. In the former instance, the order is reported to have come from Washington; and in the latter, the responsibility appears to have been taken by the Provost Marshal of the District. A peaceable meeting having been held to procure this result, in the belief that, if time were given, the quota might be filled without compelling any to leave their homes, their firesides and their families. And the confidence of the meeting in the patriotism of the people appears to have been so great, that they resolved that no one needs to leave the county of Westchester for the seat of war, unless he shall go voluntarily, cheerfully, and with a heart for the work. This protection they resolved could be given, and would be given, without violating any law human or divine. And this regard for law and order, cannot be too earnestly commended to the attention of the people in the adhering States, and especially at the present time. Some however appear to doubt the constitutionality of the "Conscription Act." And to satisfy all on that point, it appears to be admitted on all hands, that it would be well to have the Act judicially tested by a proper tribunal to decide the question in the last resort. No other means is in the least degree likely to permanently suspend the draft; not to say that it is not likely to be suspended much longer by any means. Though if the quota of any district should be filled by volunteers in season to be available, perhaps there would be no occasion for proceeding with the draft in such a District.

The recognition question, at the latest dates expected to be at hand this week, was still before the English House of Commons. On the 9th, Lord Palmerston is reported to have requested Mr. Roebuck to drop the further discussion of his motion to recognize the Southern Confederacy, because it was not desirable to resume it, or to bind the Ministry to pledge themselves to any particular course of future action. The debate had been already postponed from the 30th of June to the 13th of July. And the *Daily News* appears to find fault with the Premier, as if he as well as Mr. Roebuck had been anxious for the postponement of the debate, because both were anxiously expecting news from this country; and particularly as the noble Lord had appeared to take especial pains to make upon the House of Commons the impression that news was expected from Washington most likely to affect the future action of Ministers. But, as to dropping the discussion, Mr. Roebuck desired to defer his answer till the 13th, and said, he thought a better answer than his would be heard before that time. What took place in the House of Commons on the evening of the 13th we of course are not yet apprised; but presume that, at that date, the changes which month began could neither have been known nor appreciated in any discussion which may have been had in London on the evening of the 13th. Mr. Gregory's view of the question may have been approved by the House, saying, that it would be a misfortune if the vote of the English House of Commons should make it appear that the House was hostile to the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, when the Confederate army was at the gates of Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore. But before this time no doubt our foreign friends must be in the receipt of news teaching them that their great expectations were resting on no solid foundation; and that by the fluctuation of fortune, the prospect of Southern Independence has suddenly faded from light to darkness. The South will appear to be shattered in every thing but their indomitable resolution. Though the North may at the same time appear to be weakened by the demoralization produced by an unpopular Act of the Federal Congress.

The good order of society depends, more than every one may be aware, upon the moral force of just and humane principles. And laws will always be more efficient in proportion as they are made and administered with due regard to justice and humanity. And beyond this, it is absolutely most desirable in order to preserve the peace in any community with the least trouble, that the nature and administration of the laws should be generally understood to be regulated by a paramount regard for truth and duty. The first object indeed should be, to do what is right. But in matters of a public nature, the second object is not perhaps of less importance, that the public should see and feel confident, that right has been done and will continue to be done. This second object becomes more difficult in times of excitement and prejudice prevailing to such an extent as greatly to bias the minds of most men; but it is precisely in such times that the duty of convincing everybody that authorities are only guided by the best principles, should be most thoroughly performed. And if more pains had been taken to accomplish each of these objects both by those who instituted and by those who were entrusted with the immediate execution of the law which has been the cause of so much dissatisfaction of late, the country might have been lately spared from witnessing some of the most shocking scenes of waste and bloodshed. The provisions of the "Conscript Act," so called, were sufficiently revolting to many, without adding anything else to make them more repulsive. And least of all would an absurd construction have any tendency to render the Act more acceptable perhaps to anybody. But it is gratifying to observe, that errors committed in this respect have been corrected, and to confidently believe that further corrections if necessary will be made in practice. The right of the "conscript" to pay commutation money after examination, if he fails to be exempted from physical causes, is understood to have been conceded by the proper Department in Washington. So that the opinion of the Provost Marshal General to the contrary, has been overruled by good authority. Some other questions, it appears, remains undecided.

The King estate in Clarke street will be sold this morning at ten o'clock.

On Monday last, about two hundred people came from Providence in the steamer *Montpelier* and most of them proceeded to the Beach. Among the number who entered the water, was Mr. William Griffith, a gentleman 45 years of age, in business at No. 3 South Water Street, Providence. While bathing with many around him, he was seen to raise his hands and then disappear, and as he did not soon arise, his family, consisting of a wife and four children, who were in the vicinity, feared that he had fallen in a fit as he was subject to them. Every effort was immediately made to recover the body, which was accomplished after an hour's search by Mr. Joseph P. Aylesworth. In the meantime, Mayor Cranston and Rev. Dr. Balch arrived on the spot and assisted the afflicted family in every way possible.

This accident we are sorry to notice, has led to some strictures on the management of the Beach by Messrs. Tew & Crosby, which is intended to do them injustice, as we know they are anxious to render every necessary facility to bathers, so as not only to make the bathing safe, but to make it agreeable. Some have suggested that a boat be placed outside the breakers, but we cannot imagine how this could be used as an appendage of safety, but would rather be a source of annoyance if not danger, to life and limb, as all know who have attempted to manage a boat in a surf.

The Newport Beach is unlike most other Beaches, being so nearly level that there is a succession of breakers extending a long way out to sea, and in ordinary weather, these must be passed before a person can lose his foot hold, unless in case of cramp or convulsions, as in the instance of Mr. Griffith, and then if prompt assistance had been rendered by his companions who were very near and knew the precise spot where the drowning man lay, his life could have been saved. Instead of this they proceeded to the shore and it required a long time to find the body although the water was only about waist deep.

The Beach has been visited for bathing purposes for many, many years and thousands of people have enjoyed its benefits, and this, we believe, is the first instance of a person being drowned during regular bathing hours.

The return home of Company D, Lieut. Taber, 12th regiment R. I. Volunteers on Wednesday last, was the occasion of quite a military display and although the arrangements were hastily conceived and as hastily carried out, we are assured that the reception was very gratifying to the returned troops, in fact, it was just what they wished and anticipated.—Notice was received at 1 o'clock that the company would arrive in this city at 4 o'clock and the military were summoned. At 4 o'clock the *Montpelier* hove in sight and a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the Artillery Company.—The line was then formed by the Artillery Company, Col. Steadman, City Guards, Capt. Marsh and National Cadets, Capt. Tayer and with the Naval Band marched to the front of the Mercury office, where Company D joined them. The column then proceeded to the Parade where the escort and Co. D exchanged military salutes and then proceeded to Touro Park where the Mayor and City Council were in waiting to extend the City's greeting. Mayor Cranston in a few earnest remarks welcomed the returned troops to their homes and highly complimented them for their bravery at Fredericksburgh and for their faithfulness in the various duties which they had been called upon to perform in the nine months arduous service. Company D expressed their thanks by three rousing cheers and a "Kentucky yell." The Company was then escorted to the Armory of the Artillery Company and dismissed, the Guards and Cadets proceeding to their own Armories.

Company D which left the State nine months since with 101 men, returned with 78 upon its rolls, 19 from sickness, 6 have died from sickness, 1 was killed in battle, 1 has been transferred and 1 has been promoted and transferred.

The exhibition of St. Mary's Male School on Tuesday evening was attended by a large concourse of people, filling every portion of Aquidneck Hall. The exercises were conducted in a very satisfactory manner and gave evidence of the good teachings of Mr. Delaney. The children of this school look with interest to their annual exhibition and strive to excel that they may be the recipients of the beautiful presents which the friends of the school prepare for the most deserving, and on this occasion the gifts numbered one hundred and fifty including a magnificent gold cross. The ceremonies were made more interesting this year by the presentation to Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, V. G. of a beautiful cake basket and to Father Maguire of a beautiful dressing case, in consideration of the parental care which they have extended to the school.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin has been ordered to the Naval Academy as commandant of Midshipmen. He is a native of Virginia, appointed from and a citizen of the State of Alabama. He is one of the few true men of our country who cared more for the whole Nation than for State rights and clung to the Stars and Stripes, while others of his comrades deserted the flag which had sustained them and brought honor to their names. He has been twenty-five years in the service, and in 1859 commanded the frigate *Wabash*.

The *Montpelier*, which is making two trips daily between Providence and this city is receiving good encouragement, more especially from the people of the North part of the State, her time being arranged with a view to their accommodation, but our citizens will find that by taking the *Montpelier* on one trip and the *City of Newport* another, they will have ample time to transact their business in Providence. The *Montpelier* is a permanent fixture on this route and is a capital boat.

The steamer *City of Newport*, which is now making daily trips between this city and Providence is a substantial and finely finished boat, and in every way worthy of a liberal patronage, which seems to be accorded to her. Capt. N. B. Allen, Silas D. Bliss Clerk, and John Myers, Engineer, were all formerly on the *Perry* and are well known to the public as men worthy of their positions.

A person by the name of Dr. E. L. Horr, who had an eye and ear infirmary in Providence, and was some weeks since in this city, has been arrested for passing bills purporting to be issued by the Globe Bank of New York, an institution that has no existence. Two hundred and twenty dollars of this bogus money was found upon his person and in his office.

Rev. J. H. Black, of Sing Sing, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church in this city, and is to enter upon his duties in August. The *News* says he is neither high nor low church, but one of the ablest and purest of the Episcopal clergy in the United States.

Commander John J. Almy has been appointed to the command of the gunboat *Connecticut*.

CITY COUNCIL.

Newport, July 23, 1863.

Board of Aldermen.—Present, his Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Albro, Powell, Allman, and Townsend.

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas and Lamps be and they are hereby authorized to make a contract with the Newport Gas Light Company, for lighting the street lanterns of this city, and for furnishing gas lanterns, posts and fixtures that may be hereafter ordered by the City Council for the balance of the present municipal year, provided the same can be done upon the same terms as last year. Passed.

Report of committee for celebrating the 4th of July. Concurred in.

To the City Council of the City of Newport.

The Committee on Relief to whom was referred the resolutions relative to those of our citizens drafted under the Conscription Law, respectfully report:

That under the provisions of the law passed by the General Assembly at the January Session, 1863, the towns of the State are authorized to raise and appropriate money for the relief and assistance of families and dependents of those who may be mustered into the Army and Navy of the United States, to an amount not exceeding four dollars per week to each man, subject, of course, to the discretion of the City Council, as to the number of each man's family or dependents.—Your Committee regret that the City Council has no legal right to offer a bounty, or to aid such drafted men as may require assistance, except week by week, as provided by the Act of the General Assembly.

We recommend that provision be made for the families and dependents of such drafted men as may be mustered into the Army of the United States, and drafted July 10, 1863, under the Conscription Law. The amount to be paid monthly, not exceeding the term for which they are drafted, and upon the monthly return of the muster-roll of the company to which they may be attached and upon the following basis:

To a wife and exceeding 2 children, $4 per week.

To a wife and exceeding 1 child, $3 per week.

To a wife and 1 child, $3 per week.

To a wife $2 per week.

To each dependent, not exceeding four, $1 per week.

We have every reason to believe that the City Council would cheerfully aid drafted men, whose means would not enable them to provide substitutes, or procure their exemption by the payment of $300 each, but the State law prevents any such action by the City Council.

The report was ordered to be placed on file. Without further action the Board adjourned.

Common Council.—Present, R. J. Taylor, Esq., President, and Messrs. Stoddard, Simmons, Cogshall, Bush, French, Underwood, Cranston and Peabody.

The Committee on celebrating the Fourth of July reported that the amount expended of the $250 appropriated, was $185, which includes $35 for a new flag for the flag-staff in Touro Park. Report received and ordered on file.

Resolution to renew Gas contract. Concurred in.

Report of committee on aid to soldiers.—Concurred in acceptance, but without further action, this Board adjourned.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

*A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued the Proclamation hereto annexed, setting apart THURSDAY, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, and requesting the strict observance thereof on the part of the people of the United States:

I do therefore, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate of our country, recommend the observance of the said 6th day of August, and earnestly request that the good and loyal citizens of the State of Rhode Island do solemnly observe said day, by assembling in their respective places of worship, there to render to Almighty God their heartfelt thanks for the bountiful mercies He has extended unto us, and for the signal victories which have crowned our arms, to crave from Him his continued protection over our fleets and armies, and to entreat Him speedily to restore to our beloved country the peace and prosperity with which He has been graciously pleased to bless us for so long a period.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Providence, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By His Excellency the Governor:

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

* The President's proclamation has been published in the *Mercury*.

The big gun which Commodore Dupont allowed the rebels to fish up from the Keokuk, have been mounted on the land side of Fort Sumter, and are rather troublesome to our troops on Morris Island. The shells reach the headquarters of Gen. Strong.

At New Orleans on the 4th, Gen. Emery issued a call for three or four regiments of men to serve for sixty days in defence of the city.—In just three days four full negro regiments were raised, organized, clothed, armed and equipped.

Changes in Commands.—Major General Foster takes command of the Department of Virginia, in place of Major General Dix, who relieves Major General Wool, in command of the Eastern Department.

A Coincidence.—We have seen a written statement bearing date April 11, 1781, showing that the cost of hiring soldiers for three years to go into the Continental army, was two hundred and eighty-five Spanish milled dollars.

The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) regiment embarked on board the Cahawba, at Boston, on Tuesday. It is sent to Newbern. Much interest was manifested in the regiment as it marched through the streets of Boston.

The yearly expenses of our national debt amount at present to $41,893,766, being an average of $3.81 per cent; the debt of France costs 115 millions of dollars a year, and that of England 127 millions.

Thompson's Reporter names twenty-six national banks as authorized by the government, with a capital of $3,615,600. The highest is for $600,000, in Cleveland, and the lowest of $50,000.

By the sacking of Brooks Brothers clothing store in Catharine street, New York, by the mob last week, they lost cloths and ready made clothing to the value of $125,000.

Captain Ericsson has lately received the present of a gold "Monitor," twenty-four inches in length, and costing $7000. It has a miniature calliope attachment which plays four tunes.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th says that Gen. Sherman has been out on crutches, and would probably leave for the North by the Columbia that was to sail on the 13th.

The Ninth Army Corps, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, is a part of Sherman's force, now in pursuit of Gen. Jo. Johnston.

It is said to be now certain that the grain crop of the West, about to be gathered, will be one of the most abundant ever known.

It is estimated that there were three thousand colored people made homeless, penniless and destitute by the recent mob in New York.

General Sherman is said to be pressing Joe Johnston hard, and that his escape is impossible.

The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac had fifteen engagements with the enemy in sixteen days in the recent campaign against Lee.

Returned.—The last of the coast guard at the South Ferry was brought up on Monday by the American Eagle.—*Prov. Post.*

The Baltimore City Council have voted to expel from the schools all children who will not learn to sing the national airs.

The Weather and the Crops.—From the 3d to the 15th inst., there was not a single day on which more or less rain did not fall. On about one-third of these fifteen days there have been heavy rains. At no time have we enjoyed twelve consecutive hours of old fashioned July sunshine; though for part of the time the thermometer has been up to 90 degrees.—Strange weather for the first half of this month—cloudy, choking, dull and languid beyond description. It is of a piece with the whole season, which in some way seems to have been turned inside out. We had June weather in May, and May weather throughout June. In the early part of July we are having the August rains. What is to come next no sage can predict.

The excessive rains have greatly damaged the wheat, oats, rye and grass crops. In some cases these have been cut and left upon the ground until they are beginning to sprout again. A few days more of such a pluvial dispensation and they will be rendered worthless for human food. In cases where they have been left standing, they have been laid flat on the ground and will be cut with great difficulty, to say nothing of the damage done by over-ripeness.

The potato crop which was quite feeble two weeks ago, now shows a magnificent growth of vines, but it is feared that the roots will exhibit no corresponding gain, especially if the rains should continue. The corn crop was far behind at the close of June; but has fully recovered itself, and certainly never looked more healthy than at this moment. Late green crops, already planted, such as cabbage, turnips, &c., are now having a good chance to get a start made, and may be reckoned upon as first class, though the present be succeeded by a dry and warm period. Buckwheat is showing well in some places.

Our Imports and Exports.—The total imports of foreign merchandise at New York for the twelve months ending June 30th amounted to $179,218,000, exclusive of $1,683,000 of specie. These figures for the preceding year were respectively $132,877,000 and $11,687,600. Nominally the goods imported show an increase of $55,000,000; but this is partly offset by the decline in the currency or measure of value, as compared with the years 1861–2.—Making due allowance for this, the figures for the two years will not be found to differ very materially.

For the same period our total exports were $186,220,000, including $8,755,000 of merchandise re-exported. During the preceding year the aggregate amounted to $133,867,000, including $5,105,000 re-exported. The same deduction must be made from these, on account of the currency, as in the case of imports.

The export of specie was $52,194,000, or one million per week. In 1861–2 it amounted to $28,953,000. The aggregate receipts of gold from California footed up to $20,125,872, against $30,088,943. It will be seen that we have parted with about thirty-two millions from the stock on hand. On account of existing dislocations, the export and import of specie at New York will for some time afford no reliable test of our relations toward foreign countries.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Gens. Grant's and Banks' Victories.—The following is an official account of the rebel loss in Gen. Grant's department since the landing of the army at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 1, 1863:—

Loss in men up to May 18,	40,000
Prisoners taken at Vicksburg, July 4,	31,000
Total,	71,000
Citizen prisoners,	5,000
1,500 of whom were women and children,	
Prisoners, sick and wounded,	13,220
Prisoners fit for duty,	18,000
Tents captured,	4,000
Mules captured,	1,500
Horses captured,	1,000
Freight cars captured,	200
Locomotives captured,	5
Large siege guns captured,	188
Field pieces captured,	151
Rounds of ammunition,	300
Stands of small arms,	35,000
Shot guns, &c., &c.,	30,000
Value of public property captured, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.	
Prisoners taken by Maj. Gen. Banks,	5,000
Small guns, &c.,	7,000

Artillery, field pieces, &c., &c., all taken—surrendered unconditionally.

An Entirely New Type of Iron-Clads ordered to be built.—The Navy Department has decided to build another new batch of iron-clad vessels-of-war, differing in several important respects from all those constructed in this country. Instead of being propelled by a screw, they will have paddle wheels, and be entirely iron, with only the necessary wooden backing. The following parties have contracted to build one each of the new vessels: Thos. Rowlan of Greenpoint, one contractor in Philadelphia and one in Boston. These ships will be finished about the same time as the fifteen light-draught vessels.

Fire Marshal Baker, of New York, makes the following estimate of buildings destroyed by the mob during the first three days of last week, viz:—

On Monday, the 13th, 24 buildings were destroyed involving a loss estimated at $358,100; on Tuesday, 12 buildings and a bell-tower, all valued at $72,000; on Wednesday, 3 houses and a lumber yard, at an estimated loss of $17,000, making the total loss by conflagration alone $447,100.

The President has removed from active service and placed on the retired list Gen. Wool, Gen. Harney, Gen. Harvey Brown, Col. Austin Dimmick, Col. Charles S. Merchant and Col. Martin Burke, the order to take effect on the 1st of August.

Gen. Wool entered the service April 14, 1812; Gen. Harney, Feb. 13, 1818; Gen. Brown, July 28, 1818; Col. Dimmick, July 1, 1819; Col. Merchant, March 11, 1814; and Lieut. Col. Burke, Jan. 28, 1820.

By way of Memphis we learn that Bragg is retreating as fast as possible into Georgia, sharply pursued by Rosecrans, whose advance has reached Rome. This place is a long distance southeast of Chattanooga, where Bragg was supposed to be. The dispatch says that Bragg was endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston; if so, where is Johnston? The City of Jackson is many hundred miles in the rear of Rosecrans' army.

The Iron-Clad Roanoke a Success.—Experiments have been made on board the iron-clad Roanoke at Newport News, and a report of the proceedings has been forwarded to the Navy Department. The ordinance and other departments of the vessel tested turn out to be completely successful, and the Roanoke is now at the disposal of the Government for any service it may see fit to order her to.

American Tin.—A correspondent of the Scientific American states that a tin mine has been discovered in Missouri, the ore underlying a tract of nearly 1000 acres, near the head of the St. Francis river. Should this turn out to be correct, the discovery will prove of much value, as we have hitherto been obliged to depend upon England and the East Indies for a supply.

Both the sons of the Hon. Edward Everett—one of whom has just graduated at Cambridge, England—have been drafted in Boston. Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute or paying the $300. Mr. Everett himself declares that if he is drafted, he will follow their example.

The newspapers state that it has been determined in Boston to test before the judicial tribunals the constitutionality of the enrollment act. It was stated during the riots in New York that a like purpose had been resolved upon in that city. We know nothing as regards the liability of either statement.

It is mentioned as a significant indication of the revolution that is now going on in North Carolina, that no rebel flag has been flying over Fort Fisher, below Wilmington for some time past. The State flag of North Carolina is the only one seen.

Wm. W. Austin, the Providence youth whose latest exploit was robbing his employer in Boston of thirteen thousand dollars, has been sentenced to four years hard labor in the State Prison.

It is stated that the expedition against Fort Darling, James river, has been abandoned.

A Brief Review.—Yesterday was very quiet, and no mob demonstration was made. The display of armed soldiery in the streets was the only indication of the fearful work of last week and the powerful repressive force that is gathered to prevent or crush any attempt to repeat the scenes of terror and alarm.

In another column we give extracts from the sermons of Catholic priests, yesterday, in which they inculcated lessons of peace, order and forbearance, and distinctly pronounced the doom of perdition upon all those who were engaged in the riot. Though these exhortations came none too soon, we are pleased to know that several of the Catholic clergy exerted themselves actively and devotedly during the week to the prevention of disturbance and the restitution of property that had been taken away. On Tuesday a priest, by a timely address, diverted the mob from destroying Columbia College, on the same day or on Wednesday, another priest, and Rev. Dr. Osbon of the Methodist Church called a meeting in 86th streets, which they addressed and by which they were the means of soothing the excited passions of a large mass of people. The archbishop on Wednesday in the Herald and on Friday in a public address, exhorted Irishmen and Catholics to have nothing to do with the riot and to seek the redress of wrongs only by the peaceful means of the law. It is well known that Fathers Mooney, Murray, McNulty, Quarters and others visited from house to house among the people who had possessed themselves of stolen property and successfully insisted upon its restitution. These statements are made in simple justice to a class of men to whom unworthy motives and purposes have been unjustly attributed.

The measures now taken by the authorities are ample to preserve peace and prevent any further outbreaks. There is an army of troops in the city posted at points especially threatened or in the vicinity of the most tumultuous neighborhoods. Governor Seymour has relieved from duty citizen volunteers who had organized under his authority, and he returns his thanks to them for their prompt response to his call.

The prospect for continued good order is auspicious. Peace is restored and will be maintained if there is virtue in authority or law, and in a police and military force which has measured its strength with that of the mob against whom it has been arrayed. The draft riots have resulted in the discussion of the subject, which is now better understood by the people. There is a feeling that the conscription is necessary, and a determination among the law abiding that the draft shall be enforced and the law sustained. The old motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws" has a new meaning in these days. Some who have prated most loudly of it, have been the first to abandon it.—*N. Y. Com. 20th.*

A Smiling Dodge.—A few nights ago a soldier named F. Carns tried in vain to get a "smile" at various saloons in Washington, on account of his being a common private. Carns looked on and saw the shoulder-strapped gentry getting their regular nip. "What am I to do?" he exclaimed. "A drink I want, and a drink I must have." He cogitated awhile, when suddenly a thought struck him. "Eureka!" he had found it. "Why not I get shoulder straps—not by my valor but by my cash." He immediately suited the action to the word, and, in a few moments, bore upon his shoulders the straps of a first lieutenant. Being anxious to discover how things would work, he went into the nearest saloon and found that he could get his drink. They proceeded to a place of resort, where Carns ordered champagne. In the meantime a detective who had heard of the affair, went into the house and took the bogus lieutenant to the guardhouse, where he was sentenced to be confined four days and showered daily, for trying to be an officer before he was promoted.

Reasons for the Draft.—The New York Herald has the spirit of divination. It asserts that the cause of the enforcement of the draft now, is the threatening aspect of our relations with England. The speeches in Parliament, the hostile attitude of the London press, and the decision in the Alexandra, are considered intimations of war. Another reason is the complication growing out of the French war in Mexico. These, however, depend on contingencies yet in the future. A third reason is, that the government desires the money to pay bounties to induce nine months' men to re-enlist. It also states that this is considered the culminating point of the rebellion, and that it is desired to form a reserve force to show the rebels, that is useless for them to hold out longer. And finally, that the government desires to enlarge and strengthen our sea-coast defences, and that many of the drafted men will be kept at home as heavy artillery.

Pemberton's Army.—Pemberton's men at Vicksburg have been paroled, not only not to take up arms against the United States, but not to "serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison or field-works held by the Confederate States of America; nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores." It will be seen, therefore, that they are utterly useless to the rebellion until duly exchanged.—The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Vicksburg, says:—

"I am very well convinced, from the opportunities that I have had of judging of the matter, that not one-twentieth part of this army surrendered to day will ever be brought together into the field again, or ever got together in a parole camp. The fact is, that the army is so thoroughly demoralized that it will be impossible to reorganize them even by force. It could scarcely be more thoroughly destroyed if half its number had been killed.

Admiral Paulding Monday morning received instructions to dispatch the iron-clad battery Passaic, Captain Edward Simpson, to Charleston, with all convenient speed. Accordingly the officers of the vessel were immediately summoned on board, steam was got up, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel dropped from her anchorage down the river. She made a trial a day or two before sailing for the purpose of testing the value of a "basket" intended to protect the propeller when moving amid obstructions. The invention failed and the ship sailed without it.

The Rebels Appearing again on the Potomac.—Rebels are appearing again on the Potomac. On Saturday they opened at Yate's Point with three pieces of artillery, and fired about 30 shots at the transport Peabody, 20 of which struck her but did no serious damage.—The gunboats Jacob Bell, Resolute and Tesser, and the mortar-schooner Dan Smith came up and opened fire, and 40 men were sent ashore to capture the rebels. The rebels immediately retreated and were pursued some distance but were not overtaken.

Important Mission to Europe.—Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, left Boston on Wednesday last as the accredited agent of the United States to the Courts of Europe, and as the commissioned legal adviser of our Ministers in England and France, in reference to matters of importance. A fleet of powerful iron-clad steamers is now being fitted out at Buttonwood, in Great Britain, supposed to be intended for the rebel navy, and his visit probably has direct reference to that fact.

Some thief, with a numismatic turn of mind, was detected Friday night of last week robbing the Smithsonian Institute of its valuable specimen coins. He had broken into the museum and cut out the glass in the cases when he was detected and arrested, but not before he had passed many valuables to an accomplice outside, who escaped.

The prisoner exchange market may well be called "easy." It seems that the balance in favor of our Government, against the rebels, on the number of prisoners, is sixty four thousand. We have on hand and on parole seventy-nine thousand rebel prisoners, against fifteen thousand Union soldiers in their possession.

A New Dodge.—The Bristol County Republican states that a drafted man from Rhode Island has called upon the Clerk of the Courts at Taunton for a copy of the record of his conviction of a *felony* several years ago. It will of course exempt him.

Promotion of Commodore Porter.—David D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron, has been promoted to a Rear Admiral, for gallant and distinguished services. His commission dates the 4th of July, 1863, the day of the surrender of Vicksburg.

The War in the Southwest.—We think it altogether probable that our next news from Jackson, the State capital of Mississippi, will be that that place, including the army of Gen. Joe Johnston, has been "gobbled up" by the active army of General Grant. According to the despatches which have been published, from rebel newspapers, the Union forces came up in front of the city on the 10th of July, from which time there had been very severe fighting every day down to the 16th. Despatches from the besieged army of that day, to the Richmond Enquirer, say—"An entire block in this city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Heavy reinforcements for Grant continue to arrive, who are pressed on our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl river above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned."

If such be the best reports, which, on the 16th, could be furnished from Jackson for the edification of Jeff. Davis in Richmond, we have no doubt that a day or two thereafter Jackson and Joe Johnston shared the fate of Vicksburg and Pemberton. With the capture or destruction of Johnston's army there will be nothing left to Mobile but a graceful capitulation on the approach of General Grant. At the same time no doubt Gen. Banks, with his army of Port Hudson, is en route across Western Louisiana or actively preparing for the important mission of the re-annexation of Texas.

Our last advices from General Rosecrans located him down at Rome, in Georgia, in pursuit of Bragg, who, it was reported, was endeavoring to make a junction with Joe Johnston (four hundred miles westward), but that desertions from his army in the meantime were very numerous.

Charleston Harbor.—There appears to be no doubt that Charleston harbor, at least, if not Charleston itself, will be in our possession. The editors of that city are whistling to keep up courage, but evidently in vain, for, at this distance, we can plainly see that they are trembling with fear, and counsel "last ditch" and "fighting from street to street" doctrines, in order to induce the impression that they are bold.

General Gilmore, at last accounts, was ready to dig his way into Fort Wagner. This would be an enterprise of no great magnitude when we consider that he had the co-operation of the iron-clad fleet. In possession of Fort Wagner Gen. Gilmore would be within short range of Sumter.

Fort Pulaski was a very strong position; its situation was similar to that of Sumter; it was built of brick, and formidably armed. This fort was "practicably breached" by the rifled Parrot and James's guns, the largest throwing an 84 pound shot. The distance at which they were fired was one thousand six hundred and seventy yards. When Fort Wagner is in possession of Gen. Gilmore, his batteries will be within seven-eighths of a mile or one thousand five hundred and forty yards of Sumter, and as soon as he can place his batteries in position, he will open such a concentrated fire as will, unassisted by the iron-clad fleet, make a "practicable breach" in Sumter in a very few hours. Then the work is done. Even should the people of Charleston feel desirous of "fighting from street to street," Gen. Gilmore will command the harbor, and "the surrender of the city will be but a question of time.

In consequence of our recent victories even the original seat of treason trembles, and there is an unwonted stir in the vile nest where the horrible brood of evils which this war has produced, were incubated. The Charleston Courier says:

The fall of Charleston involves consequences which we shudder to contemplate. With her capture the whole State would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the great cause of Southern independence would be put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerrilla warfare, for the Southern and Southwestern portion of the Confederacy, if not for its whole extent, would then be left us, in manifestation of our undying and unconquerable determination never to submit to Yankee rule. Let us, then, resolve to defend our beloved and time-honored city to the last extremity.

The Courier then advocates the "last ditch" policy and prefers to destroy Charleston rather than surrender it to the "brutal foe," meaning Gilmore. It advises all non-combatants to leave at once, so that when the hour of final despair shall come, there will be a less number to feel the "fiendish malignity" of the Yankees. By way of a faint gleam of hope, the Courier shows that the refugees can easily return if, and when, the enemy is beaten off.

Baron Rothschild has recently been visiting the grottoes of the Sierra Morena under the auspices of the successor of Jose Maria. The rateros, orraterillos—the brigands of the Sierra—thought the Baron would be a fine and fitting subject for a ransom. The conductor of the diligence had descended from his aerial perch to put the drag on the wheels before descending the steep hill between Jaen and Nenzibar, when he saw two contrabandistas, or rateros, galloping up towards the vehicle. They called out to him, but as he saw twelve more men riding behind them, armed to the teeth, he understood what they wanted. He thought that an upset could not be worse than falling into such company, so he gave up all idea of the drag, got on to his box, lashed his horses down the hill, got safely to the bottom, and was pursued by the robbers for two hours; but he rattled on until he fell in with some mounted police, and, under their protection, drove into the town.

A Small Spy.—The government detectives a few days since arrested a boy in Washington, about fifteen years of age, who has been a messenger in the Telegraph Press Rooms, to carry despatches of the correspondents to the censors at the War Department, as well as official despatches from the telegraph to the Secretary.—The latter failing to reach their destination, an investigation was had, when it was learned that this boy was in the habit of opening them, and when he could obtain anything of importance he would transmit it to his father, who is a rebel official in Richmond, or his brother, who is an officer on Lee's staff. So expert a spy on so small a scale has never been arrested before. On examination he avowed himself a Rebel.—He was held for further examination, a court-martial being in session for the trial of such cases.

The New Zealand chiefs, at the dinner to which they were invited by the Duke of Newcastle, were particularly struck with one dish which, of all others, they considered best. It was lobster salad. They were also astonished at the Duke talking while eating, and informed his Grace that in their country men ate first and talked afterwards, and it was safer, but they would follow the British example, and the polite people jabbered away. The British Government does not pay the expenses as stated; but a few gentlemen who are patriotic enough to wish to give English influence in New Zealand a fillip by this means, have put down £2,000 for the expenses.

Jeff. Davis is in truly a desperate and dangerous situation; but, like Macbeth, he seems resolved at least to die with harness on his back. He has issued a proclamation announcing a rigid and inflexible conscription of all the able bodied white men between eighteen and forty-five within his vanishing dominions, and that these men are to lose no time in coming to the rescue. It is not very likely, however, that there will or can be anything of a new rebel army raised by this process, inasmuch as Davis has already, by his sweeping conscriptions gleaned up almost every available able-bodied man from Virginia to Texas.

For a long time past the Empress of the French has entertained the idea of going to Jerusalem. That excursion is now decided on, and will take place toward the end of the autumn. The Empress will be accompanied by three of her Ladies of Honor, the Countesses de Rayneval, de Lourmel and de la Poeze—Her Majesty, it is said, will take with her a supply of articles for presents, valued at 000,000f.

Let us only hear authoritatively the good news—which cannot long be delayed—that the heroic Army of the Potomac has overtaken and thoroughly demolished the rebel army in Virginia, and we will undertake to promise the readers of all parties that the government will soon be enabled to relieve them of all the fears of our Northern conscription.

N. Y. Tribune.

THE CORMORANT.—Shirley has affectionately watched the habits of gulls, ducks, divers, loons, herons and cormorants, and the swan that comes out of the northern twilight; and since Christopher North dropped his pen, we have had no better ornithological writing.—Take this photograph of the cormorant, or *scrath*, as he is locally called:—

"The *scrath* is not by any means a lively bird; he entertains serious, not to say gloomy, views on most of the questions of the day. I have seen the cormorants who frequent this rock sit together for hours without uttering a syllable to each other—in a kind of dyspeptic dejection. Apart from his sentiments upon serious subjects, this is probably the result of a system of over-feeding; for, even with the most perfect digestion, such excessive eating must tell upon the spirits. They are, moreover, somewhat speculative birds, and employ their leisure in various impracticable experiments.—They seem, in particular, to entertain a theory that they are intended by Providence to live upon invisible pinnacles, where a titmouse could not find footing. The consequences may be easily foreseen. No sooner is the unwieldy monster seated than he loses his balance, and a fierce and violent flapping of his sable pinions is required to prevent him from falling to the bottom. Nothing can convince him of the fallacy of the notion; and it would be difficult to determine what satisfaction or enjoyment he can derive from an insane proceeding like this, which so ill consorts, moreover, with the sepulchral gravity of his appearance."

North British Review.

A REMINISCENCE OF OUR SIEGES AND CAPTURES OF REBEL STRONGHOLDS.—The recommendation in a Charleston paper that the siege of Charleston shall be raised, as was that of Richmond, by six days fighting at the point of the bayonet, has led to an examination of the terms of time that have been employed in sieges. Gen. Grant was forty-seven days before Vicksburg, and Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson in the last days of June, and the place was surrendered on the 8th of July. These are the only places where the garrisons have suffered from want of food. The first place that stood siege any length of time was Island No. 10, which was invested about the middle of March, and was evacuated on the 8th of April. Fort Pulaski surrendered six weeks after its communication was cut off from Savannah. Newbern was captured in the middle of March; but Fort Macon held out entire until the 25th of the succeeding month. The first demonstrations were made against Yorktown on April 6, 1862, and it was evacuated on the 3d of May. Gen. McClellan completed the building of roads and bridges so as to cross the Chickahominy in the first days of June, and he was driven from the intrenched works before Richmond on the last of the same month. Gen. Halleck occupied some weeks in advancing upon Corinth, through a swampy country, by regular approaches. It took weeks to reduce Sumter, and the rebels gave up in despair all hope of taking Fort Pickens.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following table gives a comparative view of the debt at different periods since the beginning of the war:

	July, 1862.	Janu. 1863.	June, 1863.
Fives,	$30,595,092	$30,595,092	$30,483,000
Sixes,	90,620,555	87,765,191	87,781,392
5.20's,	13,974,950	25,050,850	182,414,401
7.30's,	122,336,550	139,996,950	139,996,950
Dem'nts,	2,830,641	3 267,511	776,650
1 Yr.cer's,	49,881,980	110,321,241	156,853,242
Dem L'n,	57,746,106	80,235,636	94,070,702
Currency,	149,660,000	244,366,251	407,854,456
Total,	$514,211,371	$721,663,727	$1,100,912,793

Eleven hundred millions is a large national debt, but when we state that almost the entire amount has been raised among ourselves, without help from abroad, and that our great industrial interests are prospering, there is a consciousness of strength and wealth in the fact that is gratifying to our pride as it is cautionary to nations envious of our greatness.

The aggregate debt of England is 4,009 millions of dollars, that of France 2,206 million, and that of the United States 1,100 millions.—The former is some four times, and the latter nearly double, that of our debt, and yet in natural resources those of the United States, as compared with either of the great nations mentioned, is tenfold greater.—*Exchange.*

GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND THE LATE RIOTS.—On Thursday last Gen. McClellan, while at Orange, N. J., received two very urgent despatches from Gov. Seymour, asking him to come to New York and assist in restoring order. In obedience to the request of the Governor, Gen. McClellan came to town, went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and had an interview with the Governor. The Executive was very much excited with the condition of affairs, and asked Gen. McClellan to go up to the scene of the rioting on the East side of the city and address the people, stating that a speech from him would quell the riot.

Gen. McClellan replied:—"If I go up to the people, as you call them, it will not be with a speech, but with grape and canister." The General then withdrew in good order leaving the Governor much chagrined that the General was not willing to adopt tactics similar to his own, and "speak to the people."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE burghers and slave proprietors in the Netherland division of St. Martin—an island in the Dutch West Indies—have formally protested against the amount of indemnity awarded them for their slaves recently emancipated by decree of the government. In their resolutions they declare that the Emancipation act is the result of precipitate legislation, and if enforced will bear throughout the land the harrowing pangs of bankruptcy, destitution and want.—The indemnity awarded for each slave is thirty guilders; but the quondam masters are loudly clamoring for the full appropriation of two hundred guilders, which has been awarded to other colonies, and which they have been led to expect.

WE learn from Cairo, under date of the 20th, that Yazoo City, which was held by about eight hundred rebels, was captured by the Union forces under Gen. Herron on the 13th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The gunboat DeKalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes and sunk in shallow water, but no lives were lost.

The rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo.

ONE of the best evidences of the confidence of the people in the government is found in the continued subscriptions to the Five-Twenty loan. During all the recent excitements these subscriptions have steadily continued, and since the victories at Vicksburg and elsewhere the sales have been enormous, reaching one day, for instance, $1,281,500. The men who have labored to discredit this loan among the people have but a poor recompense for their toils.

Evening Post.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF COAL.—The Scranton Coal Company sold a few days since at Gilpin's Merchant Exchange, on the corner of William street and Exchange Place, twenty-five thousand tons of coal of various kinds, for domestic use and in the lump. The prices ranged from $6, to $6,90 per ton, realizing about $162,500.

The sales of the 5-20 bonds continue to be quite large. It is not believed that Mr. Chase will continue them after the 1st of August, but will soon after issue another style of bonds under the general provisions of the law of last session, which will be as acceptable, if not more so, than the present bonds.

FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT.—A Democrat of the Jackson school, who recently died in this vicinity, left a hundred and seventy thousand dollars in United States 7 3 10's, 6's 5's and certificates of indebtedness.—*Bost. Transcript.*

THE militia regiments of New York, which left for the seat of war in June, having rendered their month's service, have nearly all returned home.

THE New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says government is in possession of facts showing a perfect understanding between the Southern rebels and the New York rioters.

ONE hundred and eighty men have been drafted from Colt's armory, Hartford, Ct., and thirty-five from Sharp's factory.

Gen. Kilpatrick was not sent to New York on account of his name.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—The announcement that the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Browne, would arrive home yesterday morning from their arduous service of nine months, set the whole town astir. An unclouded sun ushered in a morning of rare salubrity and brightness, and a generous breeze from the northwest disseminated comfort among the crowds that early thronged the streets. A more delightful season for the reception could not have been devised.

In accordance with the programme, the Fourth Regiment, Col. Viall, and the Sixth, Col. Armington, turned out with quite full ranks, accompanied by the American Brass Band, and marched down to Fox Point, where the steamer Commodore, with the returning soldiers, arrived about four o'clock. As the first man stepped ashore the guns of the Marine Artillery thundered forth a salute, fired under the direction of Major Henry Pierce.

After the usual military reception and salute, the line was formed on Benefit street, and the troops marched up Benefit, down North Main, up Westminster and down High and Broad to Dorrance street, and thence to Exchange Place. Everywhere along the route of march the gallant boys of the Twelfth were hailed with enthusiastic welcomes, and boquets and wreaths of evergreen bespoke the interest of the fair in the returning brave. The admirable order and splendid marching of the Twelfth were particularly remarked, while the muscular appearance and manly bearing of the men told the story of careful sanitary regulations and discipline. It was hard to believe that soldiers could have had their endurance so sorely tried for their period of service, and yet preserve such a rugged and healthful aspect.

The appearance of the militia regiments was also commendable. There is evidence that the new organization is destined to be a favorite with the people, as well as an efficient and indeed indispensable weapon of the State's security and defence. Cols. Armington and Viall may feel proud of this morning's display.

At Exchange Place the regiments stacked arms, and marched to Howard Hall. Here, under the direction of Captain Crandall, of the Commissary Department, Mr. L. H. Humphreys had spread a beautiful and substantial collation for two thousand men. Neatness and profusion combined to make this stupendous collation a noteworthy circumstance in the history of the day. As the regiments marched in, Col. Browne and his officers were received by His Excellency Governor Smith, His Honor Lieut. Governor Seth Padelford, Adjutant General Mauran, Quarter Master General Cooke, Major General Robbins, Brigadier General Balch, and other gentlemen, and cordially welcomed home.

When the troops had all gathered around the tables, the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Swain, Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment. His Excellency the Governor then welcomed Col. Browne and his men with a few appropriate remarks, substantially as follows:

I am most happy to meet you Col. Browne, and welcome you and your officers and command to Rhode Island, after the arduous duties of the last nine months, in which your regiment, our 12th, has distinguished itself; and to thank you, in the name of the State, for the noble defence of our national Government made by your regiment, and to mourn with you those brave men that have not returned. I can assure you, that our confidence has been unshaken in your regiment.

Col. Browne, in behalf of himself, his officers, and his men, expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which they had been spoken of and for the generous welcome that had been extended to them. Next to the approval of our own consciences that we have done our duty, said the Colonel we regard the approbation of those whom we esteem and love. The former we were conscious that we had; the latter this beautiful scene assures us that we have. Col. Browne briefly adverted to some of the incidents of the campaign of the Twelfth, during which they have marched over thirty-five hundred miles, more than five hundred miles on foot, carrying on their backs the houses they lived in, the clothes they wore, and the food they ate. At the first battle of Fredericksburg, one hundred and nine men fell a sacrifice to this hated rebellion. Afterwards in the pestilence of the camp, one hundred and twenty were swept from them in three short weeks, some indeed to return, but many to languish in hospitals or moulder in honorable graves. But through the untiring efforts of his officers, in enforcing imperative sanitary regulations and unremitting care for the men, the Colonel said he was able to bring home nearly eight hundred of those who marched with him from Washington to the banks of the Rappahannock. The duties of the regiment have been of the most varied character. It has made long marches over wide expanses of country, and it has met the trained troops of the enemy in battle. Col. Brown expressed his thanks for the kind remembrance and care of the State. On every march, said he, your contributions have come to us, and if they have increased the loads on our backs, they have lightened or dissipated the burdens on our hearts.

In conclusion, Col. Browne uttered a few eloquent words of congratulation at the cheerful and prosperous condition of our military affairs at the present time. Another nine months, said he, will see this country a re-united country—a proud nation whose arms will be a more powerful shield and protection than were those of the ancient empire when was made the famous exclamation: "I am a Roman citizen."

The remarks of the Governor and Colonel were greeted with vociferous cheers. The men then partook of their rations with a hearty zest, taking an occasional intermission to cheer each other and the State.

After the collation was over, the militia regiments were marched out by companies and dismissed. Col. Browne gave the Twelfth a furlough until Wednesday of next week, when they will assemble here to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

The following order issued by Gen. Burnside is a gratifying tribute to the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, O., July 17, 1863.

General Orders No. 115.

On the departure of the 12th Rhode Island Volunteers, at the expiration of their term of enlistment, the Commanding General wishes to express his regret at taking leave of soldiers, who, in their brief service, have become veterans. After passing through experiences of great hardship and danger, they will return with the proud satisfaction that, in the ranks of their country's defenders, the reputation of their State has not suffered in their hands.

By command of
Major General BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

Very few of the men return sick. This morning's report bears the name of seven hundred and six men for duty. The wagoners, musicians and the few disabled men swell the number to nearly eight hundred. The following is the

ROSTER OF THE TWELFTH.

Colonel—George H. Browne.
Lieut Colonel—James Shaw, jr.
Major—Cyrus G. Dyer.
Adjutant—Matthew N. Chappell.
Surgeon—Benoni Carpenter.
Assistant Surgeon—Samuel M. Fletcher.
Chaplain—Samuel W. Field.
Captains—James H. Allen, Wm. E. Hubbard, James M. Longstreet, George A. Spink, John J. Phillips, Oliver H. Perry, William C. Rogers, Oscar Lapham, Chris. H. Alexander.
First Lieutenants—Arnold F. Salisbury, Wm. H. King, Edmund W. Fales, George H. Taber, M. H. Najac, Edward F. Bacon, Albert W. Delanah, James A. Bowen, Luther Cole, jr., Geo. Bucklin.
Second Lieutenants—Fenner H. Peckham, H. M. Tillinghast, Charles H. Potter, F. M. Ballou, B. G. Browning, J. H. Weaver, Edward V. Westcott, James C. Whiting, James M. Williams, Charles M. Winchester.—*Prov. Jour., 23d.*

WE have a dispatch from Cleveland, dated Monday, stating that Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio river on Sunday, near Cooleyville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were captured, with their artillery. Among the prisoners are Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John. The band was scattered among the hills. Gen. Judah is confident of capturing the balance of the party. We have further particulars from Cincinnati. Being close pressed, Morgan divided his men into small squads, each to look out for themselves. One squad, with six pieces of artillery tried to cross the Ohio at Buffington, but were prevented by a gunboat; 150 of them were killed, some by drowning. Our cavalry then captured the battery. This good work was closely followed up in other directions until about 1,300 prisoners have been taken, among them Basil Duke, one of the head men in guerrilladom.—Morgan has seen the same elephant that attracted the admiring gaze of Lee, but is not likely to get off so satisfactorily.

OF sixty-eight graduates of Harvard College who died last year, one-half fell in the service of their country. They have fallen in battle or have died of wounds there received, and four have died in service or of disease, while one other has died of the insidious disease contracted from exposure before he had resigned his commission.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

IMPROVE
YOUR SIGHT.

L. SRISHEIM, the well known Optician from 115 Westminster Street, Providence, and 19 Maiden Lane, N. Y., respectfully informs his friends and former patrons, and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. B. M. Hammett's Jewelry Store,

No. 138 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.,

to offer his services in properly fitting of SPECTACLES to all peculiar conditions of the eye.

The public is fully appreciating the many advantages to be derived by the skill, care and attention invariably practiced by him, as is shown by the large and constantly increasing patronage accorded.—An examination of the eye is made in all cases, and the greatest care taken to fit accurately and unerringly. The Lenses used possess the peculiar and important distinctive features of

PRESERVING,
as well as
ASSISTING
THE SIGHT,

and will last many years without change being necessary. The material from which they are ground is manufactured especially for optic purposes, and is PURE, HARD and BRILLIANT, AND NOT LIABLE TO BECOME SCRATCHED. They, in all cases, enable the wearer to pursue the most difficult eye-labor with perfect ease, comfort and satisfaction. They are certainly the most perfect assistant to defective vision ever introduced, and are strongly recommended to those suffering from impaired or diseased vision. In cases where the sight is beginning to fail, a timely adoption of them will prevent the necessity for continuous wear, an occasional use is only required at times, when the eye is tired or wearied from too close application.

HIS BEAUTIFUL
PERFECTED LENSES,

are set in gold, silver, shell, steel framed, of the finest material and finish, and are offered at prices strictly moderate and consistent with the very superior quality of the article given.

Mr. L. S. returns his sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage bestowed from all parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts for the last 12 years, will not fail in his persistence

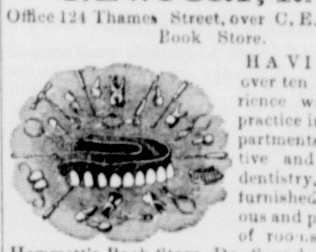
TO GIVE
Satisfaction,

And to ensure a continuance and extension of the same, which he respectfully solicits.

PLEASE CALL AT
No. 138 Thames St.,
SOON, AS HIS STAY IS FOR
A FEW
WEEKS ONLY.

☞ Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.
July 11—3m

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.



HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform the operations necessary to regulate and preserve all natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on VULCANITE PLATES, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.
Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST,

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

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J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
207 Westminster St., Providence. R. I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)

PERSONS about having Artificial Teeth will find it much to their advantage to call, see specimens and get terms, notwithstanding the inducements and low prices offered by others, we intend to do first class work, at the most reasonable and moderate rates. All work warranted.

May 30—tf

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,

Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL Diseases of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID,

ublished for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
May 23, 1863—1y Bedford, Kings County, N. Y

WHATEVER doubts may be entertained as regards the Union, there is one thing that there can be no doubt about, and that is (for we speak from experience) that Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the best and most perfectly healthy dough expander in existence. It is so far ahead of any other saleratus or soda, that all who use it, can see, at a glance or a taste, that what we say is true. Go to your Grocer and get a paper of it, and our word for it, you will never use any other. Most Merchants sell it.

THE rebel Brig. General Paul S. Semmes, of Georgia, who was wounded at Gettysburg, has since died.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET —Wednesday last.

At market 750 Beef Cattle, 120 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $9 25; first quality $8 75; second quality $8 00; third, $6,00 a 6 60.
Working Oxen—None.
Milch Cows—$43 a 46; common $21 a 22.
Veal Calves—$5a7.
Stores—*Yearlings* None; two years old none; three years old $24 a 26.
Hides, 8a 8½c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8 a 8½c.
Pelts—50 a 75c. *Calf Skins.*—12a14.
Sheep & Lambs—$3 a $3 50; extra $4 50 a $5 50
Spring Pigs—Wholesale 6 a 7c; retail 5½ a 8c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
25 SATURDAY,	4 45	7 27	morn.	2 58
26 SUNDAY,	4 46	7 26	0 25	4 8
27 MONDAY,	4 47	7 25	1 21	5 17
28 TUESDAY,	4 48	7 24	2 20	6 22
29 WEDNESDAY,	4 49	7 23	3 40	7 20
30 THURSDAY,	4 50	7 22	rises.	8 11
31 FRIDAY,	4 51	7 21	7 4	8 58

Full Moon 30th day, 8th h, 50m. morn.

MARRIED.

In this city, 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. WILLIAM H. LEWIS to Miss HANNAH E. CROWELL, both of this city.

In Providence, 19th inst., LEVI STONE, of Norwich, Conn., to SARAH D. NEWHALL, of P.; 22d, F. J. ALDRICH to ELVIRA M. WINCH, both of P.

DIED.

In this city, 18th inst., WILLIAM BROOKS CARR, youngest child of Mr. Benjamin U., jr., and Susan W. Carr, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 dys.

In this city, 19th inst., Mrs. ELIZA S. METCALF, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Y. Atwell, of Providence, aged 36 years.

In this city, 19th inst., Mr. GEORGE F., youngest son of the late Colonel James and Eliza M. Boone, aged 24 years.

In this city, 22d inst., GEORGE HENRY TEW, youngest son of George H. and Ruth Ester Thurston, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Let in the light of the fair sun,
And leave me here alone,
This hour with thee must be the last,
My dear unspotted one.

The bier waits in the silent street,
And voiceless men are there;
While, in sad, solemn intervals,
The bell strikes on the air.

To us who bear this child to-day
No pang like this is given;
The door we shut upon the tomb
Encloses it in Heaven.

In this city, 22d inst., PHEBE A., daughter of Sherman B. and Mary A. Nason, aged 5 years, 7 months and 8 days.

In Providence, June 12th, JOSEPH P. BRAMAN, son of the late Gardner Braman, of this city, aged 37 years.

In Jamestown, 3d inst., Mrs. MARY HULL, daughter of George and Hannah Armstrong, aged 88 years.

In Fall River, Mass., 9th inst., WM. D. BUSH, aged 38 years, 10 months and 16 days; 17th, HAZARD BUSH, formerly of this city, aged 78 yrs, 6 months and 6 days; 22d, CHARLES F. TOWNSEND, Esq, aged 77 yrs. He was a native of this city, but has resided in that vicinity, at a place called "Townsend's Hollow," for nearly 40 years. He was a poet of no mean order, and until within a few years a contributor to the columns of the Monitor and other journals.

In Bristol, 18th inst., FRANK R., son of Henry Sanford, aged 11 years; 19th, LOUISA G., only daughter of John Gladding, 2d, aged 18 yrs.

In Warren, 19th inst., JOHN W. SMITH, son of Nathaniel P. Smith, aged 27 years.

In New Orleans, La., 27th ult., JOHN O. BAILEY, aged 50 years. He was a member of the 41st Massachusetts regiment, and was a resident of Charlestown, Mass., formerly of Little Compton.

In Tiverton, at South Four Corners, 13th inst., ALMIRA, wife of Lawson Bartlett, aged 63 years.

In Providence, 17th inst., J. M. CARPENTER, of Co. I, 11th R. I. V.; 19th, JOEL G. BROWN, aged 46 years; 20th, HERBERT M., son of George O. Taylor, aged 2 years; 20th, JOHN D. PATTERSON, aged 39 years; 23d, AZUBA NOBLES, aged 68 years.

Marine Intelligence.
ARRIVED.

MONDAY, July 20—Schs M R Rowland, Fuller, Albany for Boston; E M Smith, Childs, do for N Bedford; E Barnes, Clifford, F River for Phil; Lamartine, Gurney, N Y for Wareham; C R Vickery, Babbitt, Dighton for N Y.

TUESDAY, July 21—Brigs Robin, Hodkins, Rondout for Boston; Mountain Eagle, Thrasher N Y for do.

Schr Science, Kelley, Elizabethport for Providence, in a sinking condition, and was run on shore in the inner harbor. Also forty-five schrs.

WEDNESDAY, July 22—Brig Webster Kelley, Heagan, New York for Boston. 21st, during a violent squall of wind from N W, split foretopsail and fore-topmast staysail, and was compelled to run before the wind for two hours.—About 9½ PM, Block Island light bearing SE, 4 miles, was twice in collision with an unknown schooner,—the first time striking the brig forward of the fore rigging, staving bulwarks, plankshear, top timbers, damaging sails, &c. The second time she took off the jibboom, sprung bowsprit, broke anchor stock, &c. The extent of damage, if any, to the schooner, not known. The captain, his wife, child, and three of the crew of the brig got on board the schooner.

Schr R Hill, Smith, Philadelphia for Salem, leaking 2000 strokes an hour.

Schr T Potter, Rackett, Philadelphia for Salem, with loss of boat in the gale of 21st inst.

Schr Mail, Merrill, Gardiner for Philadelphia, with loss of foresail in the blow of the 21st.

Schr J Compton, Smith, and M R Carlisle, Rider, fm Phil to disg; Malcom, James, Elizabethport; Brilliant, Wass, New York.

Memoranda.

Cld at Baltimore 16th, brig John Hathaway, Townsend, for New York.

Arr at Philadelphia 21st, schr Pocahontas, Berry, from Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods.

WHITE PIQUET for dresses,
White tucked Muslins for Waists,
Shirred Muslin for Waists,
Figured and plain Laces for do,
Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings,
Cambric and Muslin do do
Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, India Twills, Brilliants, plaid and striped Cambrics, at

July 25 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

BLACK SILK SACKS and MANTLES, will be offered at a reduced price to close them out, at

July 25 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

New Goods.

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,
Fancy Combs in sets, with gilt tops,
Wallets, Purses, Card Holders, &c.
Fans in great variety, and at all prices,
Meerschaum and Brier Pipes,
Revolvers, Pistols and ammunition,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Parasols, and Umbrellas thoroughly and promptly repaired.

July 25 B. M. HAMMETT.

NEW BOOKS.

Two Pictures—What we think of ourselves and what the world thinks of us, by M. J. McIntosh,
Out-Door Papers, by T. W. Higginson,
Fuller's Good Thoughts in Bad Times,
Meditations by Zschokke,
A Tangled skein,
My Good for Nothing Brother,
Journal of Residence on a Georgia Plantation, by F. A. Kemble.

July 18 WARD, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

THIS is a rare chance to purchase a valuable estate, corner of Touro street and Bath Road. The lot contains about 20,000 feet of land, with a frontage of 275 feet.—The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, either for a private residence or for business. For the last 14 years the house has been used for summer boarders, always full of the very first class. The Store, 20 by 80 feet, has always been well patronized as a Confectionary. This is too good a chance to pass unnoticed for one to obtain a business already established. My terms is such that no man can object to them. I will take in part pay a house worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and the remainder can remain on mortgage.

If the above is not sold I will lease it for five years, with or without furniture.

For further particulars inquire of

WM. S. VOSE,
July 25 on the premises.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, July 13, 1863.

WILLIAM F. ALMY, presents his petition to this Court, representing that he is a citizen of Fall River, Mass., and is the owner and controller of real estate in said Fall River, that he has personal property in R. I., and that he was put under guardian by the Court of Probate of Portsmouth R. I., for being incapable of managing his own affairs, that he was supposed to be insane at that time and was sent to the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I., and was afterwards discharged; that no disability of any kind for which a guardian had been appointed over him, now exists, that he is better adapted and capacitated to take care of his own property than any one else; that all of his property, both real and personal, is held and owned by him in the State of Massachusetts, and has always been free from the control of any other person than himself; that neither he or his family reside in said Portsmouth, that he has a legal settlement in the city of Fall River, aforesaid, and is not under guardian in said State of Mass., that at the time his present guardian was appointed he was not so incapacitated by law as to require such an appointment nor does such or any incapacity now exist. Therefore he prays this Hon. Court to remove his present guardianship and to entrust to his own care and keeping the control and management of his property, both real and personal; and the same is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in August next at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
July 25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 20, 1863.

FRANCES PERRY, Guardian of *Thomas S. Perry, Oliver H. Perry, and Fanny S. Perry,* minors, children of Christopher G. Perry, late of Newport, deceased presents her guardianship accounts on the estates of her said wards for allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 10th of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

July 25 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 20, 1863.

S. W. MACY, Administrator on the estate of *MARY D. DOWLING,* late of Newport, deceased, presents his administration account on her estate for allowance, and for an order to distribute the balance of estate in his hands to the heirs at law of said Mary D. Dowling: and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

July 25 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

NEW
GOODS,
AT
SPENCER'S,

Backgammon Boards, Pocket Inkstands—of wood with screw top—Pocket Knives, Scissors, Scotch Card Cases, Needle Cases, Watch Stands, Fancy Match Safes, Travelling Portfolios, Block Alphabets, Building Blocks, Mosaic Puzzles, Jack Straws, Juvenile Books, Paints, &c., &c.

DON'T FAIL
TO GO TO
SPENCER'S

for your Writing Papers, Envelopes, of American, French and English manufacture—plain, ruled, large, small, thick, thin. A fine stock of Mourning Note Papers and Envelopes—plain, ruled, narrow, medium and wide mourning edge.—Checked Note Papers, Billet, Medium and Commercial size—envelopes to match.

Gimbrede's unequalled styles of Note Papers and Envelopes.

To get an idea of my assortment, you are directed to

No. 96 Thames Street.

All sizes of visiting Cards, Account Books, Pocket Memorandums, Pass Books, Record, Exercise Books,

When you want a Knife go to Spencer's.

A few more Fans left.

POCKET BOOKS
TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Mucilage, Prepared Glue, Gold Pens, Twine, Wrapping Paper, &c., &c. July 25

LIGHT CLOTH CLOAKS.—A good assortment of Ladies Light Cloth Clocks, also Waterproof and Travelling Cloaks on hand or made to order, at

July 25 WM. C COZZENS & CO'S.

NEW BOOKS.

Life on a Georgia Plantation, by Fanny Kemble,
Rockford, by Umsted,
Skirmishing, by the author of Who Breaks Days,
Marian Grey,
Two Pictures, by Miss McIntosh,
At Odds, by the author of Initial,
Gervas Castovel, by Mrs. Wood,
My good for nothing Brother,
Nanette and her Lovers,
Story of Elizabeth,
Pioneer Boy,
Bobbin Boy,
The Drummer Boy,
For sale by
July 25 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

Perpetual Calender — Neat, simple, and should be in every office.

WARD, Agent,
July 18 130 Thames st.

Executor's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, in Newport, on SATURDAY, July 25th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

THE ESTATE of the late Charles B. King, situated on the Easterly side of Clarke street, and extending through to Spring street.

Terms, one-third cash, the balance may be paid in equal instalments, satisfactorily secured, in six, nine, and twelve months, with interest.

Per order,
GEORGE G. KING, Executor,
June 27 S. A. PARKER, Auct'r.

MONITOR
CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE only perfectly self-adjusting machine in the market.

Every machine warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
122 Thames st., agents for Newport.
July 18

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Rhode Island Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors will be held on Monday, July 27, 1863, at the Bank of Rhode Island, at 3 o'clock P. M.

July 18 W. A. CLARKE, President.

Internal Revenue.

ASSESSORS OFFICE, 1st DISTRICT, R. I.,
Providence, July 14th, 1863.

ALL PERSONS in this district liable to the payment of an income tax for the year 1862, or liable to a tax for the present year on any carriage, yacht, billiard table, gold or silver plate, are required by the excise law to make immediate return of the same to the Assistant Assessors of the several towns in which they reside. Blanks for the purpose may be obtained as follows:

Persons residing in the city of Newport may obtain blanks, and must make their returns to

John D. Dennis,
At No. 22 Broad Street.

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

Persons residing in the towns of Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton, to CHARLES F. SEABURY, of Tiverton.

The law requires the Assistant Assessor to assess all persons liable to tax, who shall neglect or refuse to report as above required, and to add fifty per centum to such assessments.

The law also provides for a forfeiture of one hundred dollars for neglect or refusal to furnish the required returns.

THOMAS G. TURNER,
July 18 Assessor.

NEW LINE
On an Old Route,
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE,
TWO TRIPS DAILY.

THE new and superior steamer MONTPELIER, Capt. J. WILLIAMS, will be PERMANENTLY placed on this route, on Monday, July 13, 1863, and will leave Newport from Sayer's wharf, for Providence, twice daily, (*Sundays excepted*) at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., and will leave Providence for Newport at 8 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

This line offers to the citizens of Newport and strangers visiting here during the fashionable season, an opportunity of passing between the sister cities, and viewing the beautiful scenery of Narragansett Bay, in a steamer at once fast, elegant, staunch and reliable.

FARE—Newport to Providence, 50 cents.

Excursion Tickets to Providence and RETURN THE SAME DAY 50 cents.

Newport, July 11, 1863

Savings' Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of the Savings Bank, Newport, holden on the 17th of July inst., the following named gentlemen were elected officers of that institution for the year ensuing, agreeably to the charter:

BENJAMIN FINCH, President.
SAMUEL BROWN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Robert B. Cranston,	George T. Weaver,
Edwin Wilbor,	Samuel Engs,
William Sherman,	Edward A. Sherman,
Benjamin Marsh,	David J. Gould,
William S. Cranston,	Robert Sherman.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors SAMUEL S. GYLES, was re elected Treasurer.

B. B. HOWLAND,
July 18—3w Secretary.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Five-Twenty Bonds.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of the Five-"Twenty" six per cent. Bonds, I am now prepared to furnish them at par, interest to commence from date of subscription.

This loan is payable in Gold, both interest and principal, and is exempt from State, City, or County Tax.

These bonds are of the following denominations, $50, $100, $500 and $1000, interest payable May and November.

JOHN W. VOSE,
GOVERNMENT AGENT.
Newport, July 11

William H. Smith,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform those who prefer

Hard Rubber or Vulcanite

as a base for Artificial Teeth, that they can have them made at his office at such prices as to be *within the means of all.*

Persons wearing gold plates, and wishing to exchange them for hard rubber, can do so, as he will make them a first quality set on vulcanite in exchange for their gold plates—providing their gold plates are of the usual weight.

Teeth extracted at all hours of the day and evening.

OFFICE,
139 THAMES ST.,
May 2 Newport, R. I.

Administrators Sale of Real Eatate.
Estate of John Southwick.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M, under a decree of the Court of Probate of the city of Newport.

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST which John Southwick may be entitled to, if any be had, as one of the heirs at law of his late father, dec'd, in or to one undivided sixth part of the lot and buildings thereon, situated in said city of Newport, bounded westerly on Farewell street, Northerly on the Shaw estate and Southerly and also Easterly on land of the R. I. Monthly Meeting of Friends, for the purpose of paying the debts of said John Southwick, the expense of settling his estate and incidental expenses. Terms cash on delivery of the deed.

July 11 OLIVER READ, Adm'r.

Traders Bank.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, holden at their Banking Room on Monday last, the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:

Edwin Wilbur, Benjamin Marsh, Henry Y. Cranston, Joseph T. Perry, Oliver Read, T. Mumford Seabury, John Allan, John H. Cozzens, and Samuel W. Butler; and, at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, holden on the same day, Edwin Wilbur was re-elected President.

BENJ. MUMFORD, Cashier.
July 11—3w

UNION LEAGUE
QUICKSTEP!
Dedicated to
Gen. Burnside,
WITH MAGNIFICENT TITLE
PAGE,
is just published by
July 11 T. W. WOOD.

POTATOES—New Potatoes, Bermudas, Jackson Whites—Tomatoes, fresh and new.—Raspberres received fresh every day. Cucumbers, Beans, Peas, Turnips, Onions, Lettuce, Carrots, Parsley, Mint, &c., &c. Cherries, Oranges, Dates extra fine, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Currants, &c., Canton ginger. For sale at

R. WILSON'S,
July 11 79 Thames st.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. on all sums that have been in the Bank for the space of six months and one and a half per cent. on all sums that have been in for three months, is declared by the Directors of the Savings Bank of Newport, payable on and after this date the 18th inst.

S. S. GYLES,
July 18—3w Treasurer.

PIANOS to rent for the season, at
June 20 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION
DR. CLARKE'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.

Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs.

Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other.*

N. B. Beware of all immitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquers, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

OUR system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Caswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

Summer Arrangement,
NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

ON and after SATURDAY, July 4th, the steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. ALLEN,

Will Make Two Trips a Day,

Between Newport and Providence, leaving Newport at 7 A. M., and 1.30 P. M., for Providence, connecting with the 'mid-day,' and afternoon trains for the above named places and stopping at Portsmouth Grove each way.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 9.30 A. M., and 6,10 P. M., or on the arrival of Boston and Worcester trains.

Passengers for Boston, Worcester, &c., (and their baggage) transferred from cars and steamer at Providence free.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Passengers by the 1.30 P. M. boat can proceed no farther than Worcester the same day.

FARES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	50c.
" " Boston,	$2,00.
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

July 4

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th of May, it will be let for a term of years. For terms and further particulars enquire of

PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

H. W. PRAY,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 92 Thames Street.



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
AND
FANCY
ARTICLES,

Repaired in a manner not to be surpassed by any, and warranted to suit.
June 13—3m

STANDARD ARTICLES.
Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch.
Original Brand.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

IT produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers everywhere.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon Mass. Feb 21—9m.

MUSIC.

MRS. M. J. PAINE, proposes teaching a class in

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Pupils instructed by the quarter or month.—For terms, &c., apply at

MRS. PALMER'S,
May 30 corner of Spring and Mill sts.

Cassimeres and Vestings.

NEW and beautiful styles opened on Monday, 22d, at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 20 70 Thames st.

WANTED.

TWO or three hands to make vests. None but first rate hands need apply.

D. J. & N. H. GOULD,
Established 1763,
May 16 70 Thames st.

CASH PAID
for every description of
Paper and Rags,
AT 21 THAMES STREET,
Rear of the Auction and Commission store of C. C. Stevens.

Coatings.

NEW and desirable styles will be opened on Monday, 22d, at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
June 20 70 Thames st.

SPRING STYLE of Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirt Collars, Head Ties, Suspenders, &c., just received and now ready at the old stand, 152 Thames street.

March 21 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices. B. I LAWTON.

Plated Ice Pitchers.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ice Pitchers. Call and see them, at

HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 20 No. 85 Thames st.

SAPONIFER or CONCENTRATED LYE! A ready Family Soap Maker, of three times the strength of common Potash, at

May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

8-4 white Barege, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
June 13 98 Thames stre

Summer Dress Goods, at
J. H. HAMMET
June 13 98 T

GENUINE Yorkshire Bacon, Yarmouth Sprats and Bolo
June 13 WM. NE

CASH PAI
Cotton and W
Rear 21 Thames street.

(*Continued from first page.*)

said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken, in manner aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal to produce and file in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings and judgment in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made, as aforesaid. And the State court, from which any such action, civil or criminal, may be removed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the parties giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: Provided, however, That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer, as aforesaid, in the circuit court of the United States, agreeably to this act, the State court, by which judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made, as aforesaid, shall be authorized, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made. And provided also, That no such appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution where final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant or respondent by the State court. And if in any suit hereafter commenced the plaintiff is nonsuited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any suit or prosecution described in this act, in which final judgment may be rendered in the circuit court, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, whatever may be the amount of said judgment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or by or under any act of Congress, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years next after such arrest, imprisonment, trespass, or wrong may have been done or committed or act may have been omitted to be done: Provided, That in no case shall the limitation herein provided commence to run until the passage of this act, so that no party shall, by virtue of this act, be debarred of his remedy by suit or prosecution until two years from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public—No. 61.]

AN ACT to disapprove of the twenty-sixth section of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-six of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes," approved December twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said section being as follows: "Section 26. All corporations heretofore formed under the provisions of acts of incorporation in other States or Territories, and holding or owning property within this Territory of such character as specified in section first of this act, and managed by a board or boards of trustees or directors, and having their principal place of business outside the limits of this Territory, are hereby required to remove their place of business outside the limits of this Territory, are hereby required to remove their places of business, principal offices, books and papers, heretofore kept or necessary for the transaction of such business, to some point to be designated by said corporation, within the limits of this Territory, within six months after the passage of this act, or otherwise such corporation or corporations shall be disregarded in law as a corporation, and the corporators or stockholders thereof be treated as tenants in common, or joint owners of such property so owned or held within this Territory. Any corporation, by filing and recording its certificate of incorporation, or a certified copy thereof, with the Secretary of the Territory, and with the clerk of the county in which such corporation may locate as the principal place of business, and fully complying with all the provisions of this act, shall be deemed sufficient to entitle such corporation to all the rights and privileges under the provisions of this act," be and the same is hereby disapproved, and the same is hereby annulled and made void.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all incorporated companies, duly organized within any State or Territory of the United States, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in the several courts of the Territory of Nevada, any thing in the laws of said Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public—No. 69.]

AN ACT for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to reserve from the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, town sites on the shores of harbors, at the junction of rivers, important portages, or any natural or prospective centres of population.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require it, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause any of said reservations, or part thereof, to be surveyed into urban or suburban lots of suitable size, and to fix by appraisment of disinterested persons their cash value, and to offer the same for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, and thence afterward to be held subject to sale at private entry according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: Provided, That no lot shall be disposed of at public sale or private entry for less than the appraised value thereof: And provided further, That said sales shall be conducted by the register and receiver of the land office in the district in which said reservations may be situated, in accordance with the laws and rules and instructions of the department regulating the sales of public lands.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Resolution Public—No. 16.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the distribution of certain public documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and all other custodians thereof, be and are hereby authorized and directed to cause equal distribution to be made forthwith, among the members of the two Houses of the present Congress, of all books and documents heretofore printed or purchased at the cost of the Government and not actually belonging to any public library, or the library kept for use in any department of the Government, excepting, however, all such books and documents as are embraced in any existing order for the distribution thereof among the members of either House of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Resolution Public—No. 17.]

A RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a signal victory for our arms.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[K]AMBOLINE—Prevents hair from falling out, causes it to grow on bald heads, and eradi[cates] dandruff, at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

M[...] Extra, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn [...] and St. Louis Flour. For sale by

WM. NEWTON, & CO.

G[...] just received at [...] BLISS' House Furnishing Store,

Aug 10 — 117 Thames Street.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, "Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Newcrop English Bk'fst, " " Imperial, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cordova, Ground to a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Stewart's crushed, Refined A B & C do, Fine powdered, Granulated, and Havana Sugars, Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls. half bbls and bags, Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard, Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Raisins, Prunes, Catsups, Lemons, Citron, Preserved ginger, Pepper Sauce, Figs, Currants, Pickles, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Pimento, Pepper, Gr'dSpice, warrant'd, Mace, Cloves, Mustard, Cayenne, Savoring Extracts, Ginger, Cassia, Caraway seeds, Shakers Herbs and.

SOAPS.

War No. 1, No 1 extra Excelsior, Old Palm, do Pale, German Lustral, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorilards, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff, smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers.

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate, Samp, Laundry Starch, Maccaroni, Pyle's saleratus, Salsoda, Caraway seed, Indigo, Letter, And note paper, Baker's Cocoa, Hecker's Farina, Tapioca, Vermacelli, Babbitt's do, Cream Tartar, Table salt, Bath brick, Bill, Envelopes, Hominy, Corn Starch, Wheaten Grits, Ground rice, Sup carbonate soda, Hemp seed, Dairy salt, Wrapping, Caps, Matches.

BRUSHES.

Floor, Clothes, Tooth, Whitewash, Shoe, House and Dust Brushes, Scrub, Hair.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Dippers, Faucets, Cloth Pins, Mats, Tubs, Baskets, Sieves, Cloth Line, Mops, Pails, Covers, Wash boards, Bed Cords, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Shovels, Cultivators, Hay Forks, Cards, Hay Cutters, Hoes, Rakes, Rifles, Curry Combs, Whips, &c. Manure Forks, Plows, Scythes, Yokes, Boxes.

SHOES.

Mens, Boys, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Challis, Brilliants, Ribbons, Thread, Prints, Cambricks, Ticks, Hadkf's, Silk, Ginghams, Jeans, Crash, Edgings, Delaines, Nankins, Cassimere, Table Linen, and Yankee Notions.

Crockery,

Glass Ware,

Earthern Ware,

Paper Hangings.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

FIRE.

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BARKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
265 Broadway, N. Y.,

Gents: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday, in one of your invaluable fire proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

The above were in the recent fire in Beekman and William streets.

A large assortment of new and second hand safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 212 State street, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New England States.

Aug 16—tf

CALL IN
AT
NEWTONS',
Cor. Thames & Pelham Streets,
and purchase your
FINE OLD
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND
Choice Family
Groceries.

June 6

The Newport Market.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, 145 Thames st., to the old

Post Office Building,
ON PELHAM STREET,

is prepared to serve his former customers and the citizens of Newport, generally, with

MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
OF ALL KINDS,

Including Game of all kinds, in their season, and every article usually sold by the trade, at prices as reasonable as can be found at any other market.

May 23—tf — BENJAMIN BATEMAN.

NEW GOODS.

JEWELRY, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Fine Gold Chains, Watches, Onyx, Pearl, Jet, Oriental Garnet, and Coral Jewelry.

New and rich styles of solid Silver Ware. Also a fine assortment of Plated Ware,

Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets,
Tea Sets, Urns,
Castors, Syrup Cups,
Toast Racks, Berry Dishes,
Spoons, Forks, &c.,

A fine assortment of Fancy Combs just received and now ready for inspection.

Watches, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Parasols and Fancy Goods neatly and promptly repaired, at

HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 20 — No. 85 Thames st.

SPRING GOODS.

LANGLEY & NORMAN would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have a large and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, most of which were purchased previous to the last advance in price. Also a very large assortment of Cloths for business suits, at

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
March 28 — 104 & 106 Thames cor Mary st.

New Goods for Dresses.

BLACK figured and plain Grenadine, Arabian Glacia, French Lustres, Mozambiques, cheap grey Bareges 3-4 and 8-4 wide, and many other desirable Dress Goods at reduced prices, just opened at

June 20 — WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE of Black Silk Hats, just received from Knox and Leary of New York, for sale at No. 152 Thames street.

March 28 — J. H. COZZENS & CO.

Wide Black silk for mantillas, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
June 13 — 98 Thames st.

White Linen, for butchers frocking, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
June 13 — 98 Thames st.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Grouda cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Whaeten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Oldpalm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

LEGAL NOTICES.

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Guardian of the estate of

LYDIA M. KAIGHN,

minor child, and having given bonds according to law requests all persons having claims to present them for settlement within six months, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ABBY E. KAIGHN,
June 27—6w — Guardian.

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of

GEORGE A. HAMMETT,

a person of full age, and having given bonds according to law requests all persons having claims to present them for settlement within six months, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

OLIVER READ,
July 11—6w — Guardian.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Clerk's Office Supreme Court,
July 4, 1863.

County of Newport, ss.

WHEREAS MARY E. SPOONER, of the town of Tiverton, and county aforesaid, has filed her petition for certain reasons therein contained, praying the Hon. Supreme Court to pass a decree dissolving the bonds of marriage existing between her and Sanford B. Spooner, her husband.

Notice is hereby given to the said Sanford B. Spooner, that he be and appear at our Supreme Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1863, to show cause (if any he have) why said petition should not be granted.

THOS. W. WOOD,
July 4—6w — Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport
July 15, 1863.

THE PETITION of Elizabeth Stedman, sole Executrix of an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

STEPHEN STEDMAN,

late of Newport, dec'd, presenting with her said petition the said instrument and praying that the same may be proved and allowed and letters testamentary be granted to her, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 3d day of August at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

July 18 — B. B. HOWLAND, Prob, Cl'k.

Tax Assessors Notice.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the city of Newport hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, from Tuesday, July 21st, to Wednesday, July 29th, inclusive, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock a. m., until 12, and from 2 to 5 p. m., for the purpose of assessing the City Tax ordered by the City Council on the 24th ult., of not less than $78,000 nor more than $80,000 upon the inhabitants and others liable to pay taxes in said city of Newport.

By the Revised Statutes "Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation, is required to bring into the assessors, a true and exact account of all his rateable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real and personal estate, at such time as the assessors may prescribe," and every person "shall make oath before some one of the assessors, that the account by him exhibited, contains to the best of his knowledge and judgment a true and full account of all his rateable estate, and whoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if overtaxed, shall have no remedy therefor.

WILLIAM SWAN,
SAMUEL STERNE,
STEPHEN M. STEDMAN, — Assessors.
JOSEPH A. CARR,
CLARK BURDICK,

July 4—4w

Liquor Licenses.

City Marshal's Office,
Newport, July 10, 1863.

ALL PERSONS who do not take out Licenses agreeably to the provisions of "An Act to regulate and restrain sales of intoxicating liquors," passed by the General Assembly, at the January Session, 1863, will be immediately prosecuted. Persons must apply for their licenses to the City Clerk.

THOMAS S. TILLEY,
July 11 — City Marshal.

RE-OPENED
FOR THE
SEASON.
TILLEY'S
Branch Newspaper Office,
At the Old Stand, 199 Thames St.,

May 16 — Next South of Newton's Grocery.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill,

Dec 7 — SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

GROCERIES.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
AT
HUBBARD'S
Parade Cor.
GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.
Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap
Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive
Oil, Vermicelli,
Oranges,
&c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil,

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited.

April 13

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes. This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

Benjamin B. Thurston, President,
Nicholas S. Fry, Vice President.
William Bodfish, Treasurer.
Thomas A. Reynolds, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000,

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place
and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. — Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J Searing, Surveyor, — John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 31—1y. — Office No. 93 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

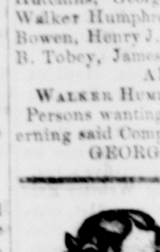
The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
Walker Humphrey, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.



GRAY'S
CELEBRATED
HAIR
Restorative.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
$1000 PREMIUM. $1000
WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS;
WILL RESTORE GREY OR DISEASED HAIR TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION & COLOR.

Will prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonial:

U. S. Marshall's Office,
New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

Wm. Gray Esq.,

Dear Sir—Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose it all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, (Wm. Gray,) at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all druggists. — July 4—1y

City Intelligence Office.

NO. 33 WESTMINSTER STREET, up stairs, room No. 6. Housekeepers in want of girls are invited to call.

L. C. MUNRO,
Feb 28—9m (m30) — Providence, R. I.

Grass Seeds.

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds warranted of prime quality, for sale at

SWINBURNE'S,
March 21 — Foot of Mary st.

Wm. B. Swan,
DRAPER and TAILOR.
Has for sale a good assortment of
SASONABLE GOODS.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of various patterns, a full assortment, at BLISS' House Furnishing Store.

Aug 10 — 117 Thames Street.

SPRING and Summer Balmoral Skirts, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 — 98 Thames street

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. — Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARM for SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale thirty acres of good land, with dwelling house. This Farm is five miles from Newport on the Main road, opposite Vars' Hotel. It has front on the road of twenty-eight rods and running Eastward to the Vaucluse Farm, one hundred and eighty rods. The land is now under a good state of cultivation and the location is one of the pleasantest on the Island. There are two small orchards on the Farm and also 1400 Maple trees, 1500 Aborvitaes, Pear, Apple, Wild Plum and various other kinds of trees, which will be sold with or without the farm.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf — First house South of the Farm.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND lying in Portsmouth on the West Road, about three miles from Bristol Ferry, three from the Stone Bridge and one quarter of a mile from the Rail Road and eight miles to Newport, containing six acres more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late Caleb Cory, deceased.

Apply to ABEL SHERMAN, Middletown,
or S. R. ANTHONY,
May 16—tf — Portsmouth.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 — On the Premises.

FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to sell one more of my Cottages cheap, (I want to get out of the woods before the wolves come.) The balance I won't sell unless I can get a fair price.

Feb 28—tf — LEVI JOHNSON.

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 54 and 56 Apply on the premises, to L. D. Carr, or to

Feb 15 — B. M. CARR.

WM. H. SMITH'S
PATENT
COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by — WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 — Newport.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,
CHEAP CASH STORE,
No. 2 BROAD STREET.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand all kinds of **GROCERIES,** such as Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Teas. Also, Vegetables, Fruit, Salt and Pickled Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Hams, &c., &c.

Goods sent to any part of the city free.

Nov 1

Carpetings, April 11, 1863.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the very high prices demanded by Manufacturers and Importers of Carpets, and the certainty that they will soon be lower, we have decided not to replenish our stock at this time, but will continue to sell from our present assortment, which is very good, at the same low rates at which we have been selling for the past month; PRICES LESS than they can be bought anywhere else. And we would say to any of our customers that we will buy for them any particular style which we may not have on hand, and charge a very small commission.—We continue to make and put down carpets at our usual low prices.

April 11 — LAWTON BROTHERS.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursury of Trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm, Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.

Orders addressed to

EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf. — South Portsmouth.

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 — F. KINDLER.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Summer goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 — JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 15 — Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends and customers, that they are prepared to take their parlor stoves on storage for the season, and return them in perfect order for use in the Fall.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
May 9 — 122 Thames st.

Oak Lumber.

OAK PLANK, Cart Axles and Tongues, for sale at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 — 231 Thames street.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 — 231 Thames street.

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 — 231 Thames street.

GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by

WM. H. BLISS,
March 21 — 116 Thames street.

For Sale.

TWO GOOD MARES for work, by

May 2. — CHAS. WILLIAMS.

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 236 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted.*

CITY PLUMBING STORE.
JOHN G. WEAVER, JR.,
PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr.,
March 8—tf — No. 4 Mill Street.

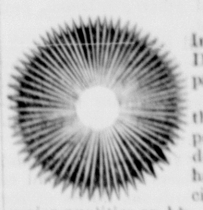
PLUMBING STORE.
NATHAN M. CHAFEE,
has now in store,
Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

The Solar Hair Dye.



Dr. GIBSON SMITH'S Instantaneous Solar Hair Dye is superior to all other preparations now used.

Becoming disgusted with the filthy, unhealthy and poisonous compound of the day, he prepared the Solar hair dye for his own especial use, and tested its superior qualities on his own hair, and the hair of his personal and intimate friends, for two years before offering it to the public.

The Solar Hair Dye is a colorless transparent liquid. A beautiful glossy black is imparted to the hair by moistening it with the Dye, and standing a few seconds in the sun's rays. Hence its appropriate name, Solar Hair Dye.

From chemical analysis Dr. Smith has discovered that white or gray hairs are caused by a superabundance of lime in the hair. The Solar Hair Dye, together with the chemical action of the sun's rays, removes this surplus of lime and imparts to the hair its beautiful dark color. Color is a property inherent in light; and thus it is seen that this Dye is compounded on strictly natural and scientific principles. The result is the dark, beautiful color imparted to the hair by this dye.

Does not fade, and so perfect is the color that no one can distinguish it from nature.

The Solar Hair Dye may be applied without the assistance of a barber. The hair needs no cleansing after applying the dye, for it produces no smut, not enough to soil the whitest linen.

The Solar Hair Dye helps weak eyes, relieves, very much, nervous headache, and promotes the growth of the hair, rendering it soft and moist.

Sold in this city by R. J. TAYLOR, No. 104 Thames street, and at No. 37 Dorrance street, Providence, R. I. — May 30

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 and 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF,

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachtoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF,

Scotch, Honey Dew,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundy Foot.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO,

Smoking,	Fine Cut Chewing,	Smoking,
Long,	P A L, or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
	Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
	Granulated.	

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

March 7—1y

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture by Dr. Culverwell, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility; Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

Chas. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.

May 16—1y

If you want a
HARNESS
Made or repaired,
go to
J. H. CHAPPELL
Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,
And he will fit you out
at War Prices.

FOR SALE AT
WILLIAMS',
172 Thames Street.

THE BEST COAL YET—THE BURNSIDE.

PRIME RED ASH COAL—just landed, dry and clean.

BURNSIDE COAL.
JUST LANDED—a cargo in fine order.

FURNACE COAL.
NOW DISCHARGING—from schr Adventurer,

PEASLEY CROSS CANNEL COAL.
A fine lot "hand picked" for grates.
WALNUT WOOD.
Prime lot of sapling Wood.
Oct 25

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals, Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired.

WM. J. SWINBURNE,
July 30 — Whar top posite foot of Mary St.

COAL & WOOD,
at the lowest cash prices,
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 — Opposite Post Office.

Trevorton Coal.
for sale by
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
May 16 — Opposite Post Office

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy
FOR FEMALES.
DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single* ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember!—This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

☞ Beware of Imitations! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr M. or at his office.* ☞ Accommodations for Ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND
For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile order; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you *at once*, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ One bottle, which lasts a week, will often effect a permanent cure. Price $2,00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.
For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Prices—Quart bottle, which last a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the *very best* for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the *price will be refunded.*

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant *assertions, in praise of themselves.* The only way to avoid impositions is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretentions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally; giving full information with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address plainly, and direct to Dr. H. N. Mattison, as above.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
No. 122 Thames Street. Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES,
ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,
Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. BROWN. — S. GODDARD. — F. A. BARLOW

Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 *THAMES STREET*,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,
OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES,
CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,
COMMISSIONER
FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of Newport,
Office in Pelham Street.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS,
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Bryant, Stratton & Co's.
CHAIN OF NATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Lyceum Building, 56 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE &c., &c.

Practically taught.

This College is comprised in Bryant Stratton & Co's. Chain of Commercial Colleges, located in the principal cities of the United States, and affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by this College will be good throughout the "Chain,"—time unlimited. The citizens of Newport and vicinity are invited to call and examine the course, or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON,
E. W. Mason, Resident Principal.

March 7—1y

NEW
STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have done with despatch at the Mill on

SWINBURNE'S WHARF,
June 8 — opposite foot of Mary street.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d.

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 20